Tike to see put in practice with us, for I am certain much good would result from it." N. T. TRUE, B. I. BOARDMAN. Editors.

Notes on European Agriculture.

realised from the profits on beef of the larger breeds." To this question he answered that he had kept a rec-

for one horse. No horse pitch forks were seen. Farm-

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man-

the stalk from a potato hill which was literally covered with the larva of the new potatoe beetle (Doryphora 10-lineata, Say.) We were absent from the High Cultivation. office at the time, and the employee with whom it was Much has been said through the agricultural press, for twenty-five years past, on the importance of high or obtain any factain relation to their numbers and But looking at our own State as we travel or obtain any facts in relation to their numbers and through it, we can hardly find ten acres of land which its owner would be willing to own was in as high a state of cultivatoin as it is capable of produc-ing. Go into almost any ten acre lot and see if a good portion is not far below its best normal condition. It portion is not far below its best normal condition. It has seemed to us of late that this subject has been discussed in a manner not the best adapted to bringing have also been sent to Mr. Cresson, the Secretary of about the desired object. A farmer hears and reads the Entemological Society of Philadelphia.

field of twenty, thirty, fifty or a hundred acres, and knows that he cannot bring this all up to the desired condition. It is all up to the desired condition to the connect bring this all up to the desired condition. knows that he cannot bring this all up to the desired condition. It would require much more capital than Trans. N. Y. State Ag'l Society for 1863, p. 798, and he has at command. This leads him to go on in the with that given by Dr. H. Shimer, of Mt. Carroll, same old way of small crops, as the result of light Ill., in the Practical Entomologist for June, although same old way of small crops, as the result of light culture. Now it seems to us there is a more practical way of examining this subject. Suppose a farmer has a large farm which he is desirious of improving. Instead of attempting to bring all under the highest degree of cultivation, let him take a little every year and do his best with it. Let him make his calculations are resulted by Dr. H. Snimer, of Mt. Carroll, lill., in the Practical Entomologist for June, although Dr. Fitch says, "fortunately for us it is not an inhabitant of our State, being found only in the valley of the Mississippi at a distance from our borders." Mr. Walsh, in the Practical Entomologist for October last, predicted that its eastward course would be at the rate of fifty miles yearly, but in the June number. and do his best with it. Let him make his calcula-tions how much manure it will bear for corn, as well as for his other crops, and let that be the rule, to put upon the land as much manure as a given crop will produce. There is such a thing as too much manure.

The New "Potato Bug" in Maine.

One day last week a gentleman left at our office

We are not so likely to err in too much stirring the soil. The more manure the deeper and more thorough the cultivation. A very few acres under the highest state of cultivation will fill up a man's barns astonishingly, just as sometimes a garden will fill up a man's cellar with vegetables. The trouble is, our a man's cellar with vegetables. The trouble is, our of a crescent. Its under side is fluttened. It is a man's cellar with vegetables. The trouble is, our period of rotation is too long. We mow a piece of land as long as there is a decent crop on it, regardless of the actual condition of the land. We have long felt that to be our greatest failure. The land is exhausted, and it demands an extra amount of manure to restore it to a healthy condition. Our countries of the color is black. In describing the larva Mr. Shimer, (Prac. Entomologist, Vol. I. p. 84.) says:

"At the end of seventeen days the full grown larva."

try so comparatizely new, has led us unconsciously into habits that must be ab indoned as we grow older. Even in the best countries of Europe, where we hear the thorax being only .15 inch wide, having increased much of high culture, it is said that not one half of their capabilities is yet developed. In this country it in the water; from these dates it is no difficult task to is only in the vicinity of large towns where gardening is made a specialty that land has been tasked to its utmost, and we have sometimes felt mortified to see as

much raised on a few square rods as we could get on an acre. We incline to the opinion that more farmers will engage in special farming than formerly. We now know of men whose land is adapted to the raising produce and that is more grows and profitable crop. Others raise hops or fruit, while others have large grass farms. This division of labor will have a natural tendency to improve the condition of the soil by a tendency to improve the condition of the soil by a tendency to improve the condition of the soil by a tendency to improve the condition of the soil by a tendency to improve the condition of the soil by a tendency to improve the condition of the soil by a tendency to improve the condition of the soil by a tendency to improve the condition of the soil by a tendency to improve the condition of the soil by a tendency to improve the condition of the soil to the tendency to improve the condition of the soil to the tendency to improve the condition of the soil to the tendency to improve the condition of the soil to the tendency to improve the condition of the soil to the tendency to improve the condition of the soil to the tendency to improve the condition of the soil to the tendency to improve the condition of the soil to the tendency to higher culture. It is an encouraging fact that when-ever we plow up a piece of land in good condition, it practical method of getting rid of them, and upon small lots can be engaged in with some ho e of success. Holding a pan with an inch or two of water in it, under the vines here and there, and shaking or We have been very much interested in reading the knocking the insects into it, and then scalding them notes of his European tour, which Mr. Willard is con- with hot water, is a method that is easily adopted.-

tributing to the Country Gentleman and Utica Her- Mr. Shimer concludes his account in these words: tributing to the Country Gentleman and Utica Herald. He went out as the representative of the American Dairyman's Association, to investigate particularly the subject of dairying in England, but writes also
upon all topics likely to interest American farmers.
Some of these we condense for the benefit of our readers.

Mr. Shimer concludes his account in these words:

"The potato rate was a great calamity, but this is

at the subject of dairying in England, but writes also

upon all topics likely to interest American farmers.

Some of these we condense for the benefit of our readers.

In regard to stock Mr. Willard says he finds in his travels a much larger number of grade animals than he expected, and he has been unable to find so good a We lately alluded to the subject of soiling for stock, class of milking stock as is common in Herkimer, especially for village and dairy cows, and urged it Lewis and Onei la counties in N. Y. As for selections upon the attention of our readers; but a re-perusal of he would prefer to pick from the latter herds. The the recently published treatise of Mr. Quincy has imquantity of cheese made per cow is also less than that pressed its importance upon us with so much force in the best dairy districts in the above mentioned counties. There is this point to be taken into consideration however: while the dairy farmers of New York These are in brief a saving of land, (two cows being breed especially for milk, the English dairyman has kept upon one acre of land throughout the entire sum two objects in view, one the production of milk, an- mer season); a saving of fence; a saving in the other the making of beef whenever the animals fail amount of fodder; the animals are kept in better confor the dairy or meet with any accident. Grades of dition and have greater comfort; a larger amount of the Short-horn breed largely predominate, although milk is produced, and all the liquid and solid voidings Hereford grades are not uncommon.

are saved. If this system can be made to pay in Maswe get from Mr. Willard's letters an entirely new sachusetts, where it is carried on upon a large plan; view of the milking qualities of the Ayrshires as we believe it can be made to pay with us on a small

compared with the Short-Horns, and which we believe one. to be contrary to the generally received opinion here.

He visited the dairy farm of a gentleman who had cultural Society at Albany, in 1859, Hon. Josiah been in Scotland teaching cheese-making, and asked Quincy, Jr., spoke at length upon the advantages of him how it was that he had no Ayrshires in his herd, this system, and stated that the value of the manure as he must have learned their value as a milking breed. from one cow in a single season would be equal to the In reply, the gentleman was unwilling to give the value of the milk produced. He said he had demon-Ayrshire any preference over the Short-Horn in regard to milking properties, while the latter he said (if stabled all the time) three and one half cords of could be turned to good account as beef when failing solid, and the same amount of liquid manure. This for the dairy, and the former would be of little accomposted with twice its amount of swamp muck count for the shambles. Mr. Willard then said, "You (thoroughly dried), would increase the amount to do not argue the question fairly, since no account is twenty-one cords of manure a year from a single cow. taken of the greater quantity of food consumed by Allowing the shrinkage to be 12 per cent., its value the Short-Horn, or whether the greater profits on milk would be \$150. All this the result of keeping her from the greater number of smaller animals that can stabled and feeding with green fodder. It is an item be kept on your farm, may not be more than could be worthy of consideration.

The Implement Trial.

ord of the milk from his own herd, and compared it with herds of Ayrahires in Scotland, and had found the quantity both of milk and cheese to be in favor of his own herd.

Mr. Willard speaks of the pasture lands generally Mr. Willard speaks of the pasture lands generally as being old, some of them having been in grass hundreds of years, and breaking them up would be regarded suicidal. The general average of hay per acre, in the dairy region, is 1½ tons, though this year it will not be more than a tou. The mowing fields are much freer from weeds than our own. The "but-but-been measured of first the state of grass and grain have been measured of first them." ter-cup" or yellow daisy, however, appears profusely in a great many meadows and pastures, but is not regarded as at all objectionable.

The "but-been measured off for the machines entered, "a number," says Col, Johnson, Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, "I think never reached bein a great many meadows and pastures, but is not regarded as at all objectionable.

State Agricultural Society, "I think never reached before." As we have already said the trial promises to be more promptly, systematically and thoroughly contested than any that has ever taken place in this countested than any that ha American farmers. The horse-rakes are mostly con-structed of iron in all their parts. The principles of their working had been evidently taken from ours, and our farmers would consider them too much of a load Third New England Patr.

ers are just beginning to appreciate mowing machines, and talk of them in the same way we did when they Agricultural Societies will be held on the grounds of first came out here, years ago. Wood's mower is quite the Windham County Park Association at Brattlebore, first came out here, years age. Wood's mower is quite a favorite in some parts of England.

At the exhibition of the "Bath and West of England Agricultural Society" at Salisbury, where was a fina display of implements and machinery, with a large number of steam engines for farm purposes. Mr. Willard saw an excellent and interesting feature, of which he says: "It was a magnificent and extensive representation in the seed department. The seeds of the different grasses and forage plants were in great profusion, and along side of the samples were pots constining the varieties in vigorous growth. This made

an instructive lesson to the farmer, and one I should

For the Maine Farmer.

Practical Entomology.—No. 11.

Anour "Hoppers." There is a class of insects including three families, the leaf hopper, tree hopper and freg hopper, which present some peculiar child the sand that I could call soil; but by rubbing a little in my hand I found it mixed with clay; and a such corn stalks as were here, stacked in the field, I never away before. I was informed that no dressing had been used here in this sield but a little lime, and the "green sand mart," which is green always present your period to the class of the stalk, and containing an insect, which, from the fact that it league when disturbed, may have been called a young grasshopper. This is the freg hopper, of the stalk, and containing an insect, which, from the fact that it league when disturbed, may have been called a young grasshopper. This is the freg hopper, of the stalk, and containing at most of such control of the stalk, and containing at most of such control of the stalk, and containing at insect, which, from the fact that it league when disturbed, may have been called a young grasshopper. This is the freg hopper, of the stalk, and containing at most of such control of the stalk and an immediately puncture the tender bark of the plant with their beak and sand direction of the stalk of the plant with their beak and sand the stalk and so the stalk is soon form a covering of foam or spittle-like substance, which gives it its name. This substance is helters it from the san and also from insect enemies. When they become full grown in autumn, they are not thus proteoted, but are found moving about on the plants when they lay their eggs. A description of their shouler of the plants on which they are found.

The Paa Berrie. We do not wish to diminish the pleasure of those who eare over yet made this work of the stalk of the plants on which we found the single protein the plant of their bodies. The second that is not only the stalk of the plants of the plants of the plants on which the plants of the plants of the plants o

eye, and the consequence is, that many a dainty belle who would faint at the touch or sight of a large exterwho would faint at the touch or sight of a large exterpillar, eats a dozen of their smaller relatives without a qualm. The pea beetle or weevil is a small beetle measuring a tenth of an inch, of a rusty color, with a few white dots. Its scientific name is Bruchus Pisi.

After the pea has blossomed and when the ped has fairly formed, this beetle lays a minute egg in a slight puncture in the outside. These hatch a small grub which penetrates the ped and enters the pea, the heles through which they pass being so fine they soon close up and cannot be perceived. These grubs remain in the peas during the summer, eating the inside. By autumn it becomes grown, changes to a pupa during the winter, and the next spring it comes through the shell of the pea a perfect insect or beetle. These wormy peas will generally grow, as the grub does not eat the germ, but the meat of the pea is entirely destroyed, rendering it of but little value as food. The only remedy is to sow peas so late that the beetle will have done operating before they blossom. Sown by the middle of June in this State, they are safe from their ravages.

The Purance Resources of Colorada.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Thinking it might interest you, and possibly some of the readers of the Farmer.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Thinking it might interest you, and possibly some of the readers of the Farmer, I herewith send you a condensed statement of the agricultural resources of Colorado Territory, her advantages, amount of freight brought here, the method of transportation, &c. The following statement is the estimated amount of freight brought here the past year, as condensed from the report of the Railroad Committee, published a few days since, in Denver: Provisions and Groceries, fib.,

Cooling, fib.,

Hammonton, N. J. July 7, 1866.

Agricultural Resources of Colorado.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Thinking it might interest you, and possibly some of the readers of the Farmer.

Agricultural Resources of Colorado.

The Former, Agricultural Resources of Colorado.

The Former, Agricultural Reso

we referred in a late article, is proving exceedingly destructive to the potato fields in the extreme western States. Whole fields are being entirely stripped of their leaves by them, and as yet, no remedy has been found leaves by them, and as yet, no remedy has been found for their ravages. They are gradually moving eastward, having already reached eastern Illinois from Colorado, where they were first known. If they continue to migrate, we shall soon have a new destructive insect to our staple crop,—an insect which the western farmers say as more destructive than the potata rot.

LADY BUGS. This is the popular name of some species of coccinella, which should never be harmed, as they feed upon aphiles, and are thus reckoned among our most beneficial insects, of which we shall speak in our next article.

destroy them.

But this is not killing weeds or haying, so I will end this scribbling.

Yours truly.

No. Rogers."
Nore. The larvæ in No. 1 is a species closely allied to the palmer worm, a description of which we gave in our last article. Its parent is a moth and not a beetle. The two small beetles you send with it are not connected with it, but were probably only accidental on the leaves of the trees. No. 2 is an ichneumon or parasite of the tent caterpillar, as you supposed, and it is in this larval state they destroy the caterpillar.—This larva will soon change to a pupa, from which will come an ichneumon fly next spring, which will lay an egg on the growing caterpillar, that hatching produces a grub which cats the substance of the caterpillar, while it is yet alive and growing, but finally killing it as in the case of the one sent. I notice that over half of the forest tent caterpillars are served the same this year. Thus we see the wisdom of nature in providing checks to the undue increase of animal life in any particular direction. We hope to give an extended account of ichneumons and parasite insects in a future paper.

(J. W.) The insect to which you refer is probably Attacus Luna, or Luna moth, which is the most beau-

account of ichneumons and parasite insects in a future paper.

(J. W.) The insect to which you refer is probably Attacess Luna, or Luna moth, which is the most beautiful moth to be found. The wings are of a delicate light green color, with a purple stripe along the front edge, and an eye shaped spot in the center of each; body covered with a white wool; antenna yellow; legs brown; wings expand from four and a half to five and a half inches, and furnished with long tail-like appendages. Its larra or esterpillar lives on hard wood trees, and is not particularly destructive.

(I. S.) We shall give in a future article a description of some of the insects beneficial to the farmer, for an you observe, it is of an much importance to know our friends as our ensemies. Yes, the moth of the apple tree caterpillar is nearly done laying its eggs.

We noticed some as early as July 10th, and some we had in a box came out of the economs the 13th and 15th.

Belfant, July 1886.

G. E. Brackert.

For the Mains Farmer.

The average cost of transportation has been for the

last three years, ten cents per pound, making a total cost to the Territory of Colorado and Government, of States. Whole fields are being entirely stripped of their leaves by them, and as yet, no remedy has been found for their ravages. They are gradually moving eastward, having already reached eastern Illinois from Colorado, where they were first known. If they continue to migrate, we shall soon have a new destructive insect to our staple crop,—an insect which the western farmers say as more destructive than the polatar rot.

LADY BIOS. This is the popular name of some species of coccinella, which should never be harmed, as they feed upon a philes, and are thus recknoed among our most beneficial insects, of which we shall speak in our next article.

**In the enclosed box No. 1, are several insects which infest my nursery to quite an extent. They commence their operations the first of June, wrap themselves in the leaves and feed upon the ends of the tender shoots, effectually checking their growth for the season. In the same box are two of what I suppose to be the larva of the fly you have described as destroying the tent caterpillar. Is this the stage in which they are destroyed? Last year ninety-nine of every hundred caterpillars in this section died in the larva state. The forest fairly stunk with their decaying carcasses. If you will help me destroy the caterpillars in my orchard next year, or go with me through the forest I will convince you that the caterpillar with eleven bright spots along his back, never builds a tent. I first noticed this kn in '64. I went carefully through my orchard nat year, or go with me through the forest I will convince you that the caterpillar with eleven bright spots along his back, never builds a tent. I first noticed this kn in '64. I went carefully through my orchard not year, or go with me through the forest I will convince you that the caterpillar with eleven bright spots along his back, never builds a tent. I first noticed this kn in '64. I went carefully through my orchard and account of the proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal pro

Thus it will be seen that one acre of what in Colorado some as early as July 10th, and some we had in a box came out of the coocons the 13th and 16th.

Beifurt, July 1806.

G. E. BRACKETT.

New the Mains Farmer.

A. Letter from Hammonton.

Messas Entrons.—I notice in your columns an article "to Correspondents," under the head of "Notes farmer, no rons of those "intelligent and practical correspondents," whom you so heartily thank; yet as I am a carpenter, and have had the honor of speaking through your excellent paper several times when at home in Maine, I still think a word or two from me may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be tolerated while in New Jersey. I have often may be profitably farmed.

It recolved (after reading that article to your intelligent correspondent) to give you a piece of my mind about the land of Hammontea, N. J.

I came here about the middle of March last, and was delighted with the climate and the sconery. This place is situated about thirty miles from Philadelphia hand eighteen or nineteen from the celebrated Visical and was delighted with the climate and the sconery. This office is the state of the proof of things that I amount the score of things that I amount the score of things that I amount the score of the province of things that I amount the score of the province of things that I amount the score of the province of the province of things that I amount the score of the province of things that I amount the score of the province of the province of things that I a

ed an average of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton, the lowest being \$112 per ton. Assays from twenty Red Mountain lodes, made last fall by Behr & Keith of Central City, yielded an average of over \$100 per ton. The mines of the Red and Iron Moun-tains proper, are not lodes or veins, but the whole mountains are a solid mass of ore. In the vicinity of these mountains are many lodes most of them very these mountains are many lodes, most of them very wide, some being 50 to 75 feet in width.

mountains are a solid mass of ore. In the vicinity of these mountains are many lodes, most of them very wide, some being 50 to 75 feet in width.

Yours,

J. ALDEN SMITH.

Spanish Bar, Colorado, June 26th, 1866.

For the Maine Farmer.

Failure of the Apple Crop.

MESSUS. Editors:—In this part of Massachusetts, we have been deprived of our usual apple crop for two years in succession, and I have been for some time looking for the why and the wherefore of the general failure, and have come to some conclusions which I wish to present to you and your many readers for consideration. It is a well known fact that the fruit buds are formed some time during the summer previous to the season when the crop is matured; hence, I have some to the conviction that a very severe drouth which holds out through dog days, and continues into the fall months, will, as a general thing, be the cause of failure in the apple crop of the next season. My theory is that fruit bud is formed in the time of a severe drouth, must of necessity be weak and unable to carry out the crop the succeeding season. Through the dog days of 1864, a severe drouth prevailed, and the name of the control of drouth, must of necessity be weak and unable to carry out the crop the succeeding season. Through the dog days of 1864, a severe drouth prevailed, and the apple crop of 1865 was as complete a failure as I ever knew. We were again visited last year (1865) with very dry weather during dog days, and the drouth continued not only int; the fall, but it has in a measure continued up to the present time. By this I mean that we did not have our usual amount of fall, winter and spring rains, and the result is that the apple orchards here are unproductive. Only a few orchards produced a good crop last year, and these were such as were in first rate condition, and able to withstand the drouth of 1864.

I noticed that each of these unproductive years, the apple blows remained upon the trees an unusual length

as were in first rate condition, and able to withstand the drouth of 1864.

I noticed that each of these unproductive years, the apple blows remained upon the trees an unusual length of time, indicating an unhealthy condition. Every one will see the remedy; that is, put your orchards in proper order, and now is the time to do it. Don't put it off until dog days, and then think that you can prepare your orchards for a good crop next year, for if the trees are not made to start into vigor before then, and another drouth should prevail, you may rest assured of a failure of a good crop of apples. A farmer of my acquaintance, spread see amanure (kelp) upon his orchard in the fall of 1854, and plowed it in, thinking that he had put his orchard in good condition for a crop in 1865; but was disappointed. The reason of the failure was that the kelp was applied after the fruit buds had formed, and of course too late to benefit the next crop. But this year, when most of the orchards have failed, his promises a bountiful crop—plying him well for his work. The above theory and remedy is applicable to all fruit bearing trees, shrubs, &c., that form their fruit buds in the last part of the summer.

A word about caterpillars. They have done ther work and passed on the another of a existence of the summer.

A word about caterpillars. They have done ther work and passed on the another of a richard to the orchards and passed on the another of a richard to the other of the summer.

work and passed on to another state of existence; or rather are passing, for I think that they have not yet made their appearance in the miller form. As this story has been well told by another correspondent I will not repeat it, but tell you how to catch every ardist while on the trees. Place around each tree infested by them a strip of woolen cloth made of old carpets, rags, horse blankets &c., in such a manner that they can find a convenient place beneath its folds, and they will spin their coscous therein and may be casily captured and destroyed while in that condition.

Yours truly,

Agricultural Miscellany.

Beet Sugar.

A correspondent of The Nation, writing from Germany, thus describes the condition of the peasantry on the great sugar beet plantations, and also the man-ner of making beet sugar: After an hour or two I began to come into the midst

After an hour or two I began to come into the midst of the great sugar-beet plantations for which this part of Germany is celebrated. The fields in which the root is planted here are often of vast extent, sometimes two or three hundred acres, reminding me of the prairies of the great West or the plantations of the South. I was inclined to continue the comparison last made much farther after seeing the manner in which they are cultivated. The beets are drilled in rows they are cultivated. The beets are drilled in rows about fifteen inches apart, and the whole labor of tilling them, from first to last, is performed with the hoe. Never before had I seen so complete a reproduction of some of the scenes I have witnessed in the Southern States on the cotton plantations. Here were at work men and women together, from fifteen to eighteen in one gang, hacking stolidly over the ground with the same mechanical stroke that marked the slaves. In one row I counted eighty-one, and they were principally women. When their labor is ended, however, and at the nooning, they display the same buoyancy and often playfulness that are characteristic of the blacks. When the village bell in the distance or the winding horn calls them to their simple fare, they often caper and chase across the fields in a rough buffoonery that shows the German elasticity of temperperament is still unimpaired.

perament is still unimpaired.

The clothing of these peasants is of course of the simplest and cheapest; a short, thick dress of woollen, and a close hood of the same for the women, and cheap, substantial store fabrics for the men. The women wear almost entirely material of their own manufacture, even to the shoes, which are mere soles of wood with a little leather tip or socket to retain them on the foot; but the men wear much less of it than our country people in America.

the foot; but the men wear much less of it than our country people in America.

The wages that these people get, are, for American needs, utterly insignificant, and they are certainly small enough even for the supplying of German wants. The men get from sixteen to nineteen cents a day, the women from thirteen to fifteen, and that for a day of fourteen hours; for they generally begin at five o'clock and work till seven. Their labor is not severe, but very tedious and exhausting.

At Stassfurt, a thriving city of 15,000 inhabitants, I found the manufactories of best sugar more numer-

Tree Planting

Africa has her Sahara; Asia has her Arabian sai and vast Tartar "Steppes" or lofty, naked table-lands behind the Himalayan range; but America probably exceeds either in the extent of her area rendered un-

A few Words about Poultry.

We are confident that most of our farming friends Without any particular efforts and extra buildings or yards, from fifty to one hundred hens may be kept

on every farm of one hundred seres, and the contri-butions which they will make, in eggs and chickens, to the products sold, will amount in the end to a hand-some sum. It is true that to be a source of profit they must be attended to; the eggs must be gathered daily; two or three hens must not (as is frequently the case) he allowed to set on one profit daily; two or three hens must not (as is frequently
the case) be allowed to set on one nest; coops must be
provided for chickens as they are hatched, and they
(as well as other domestic animals) must be fed.
Fowls will sometimes do mischief, and if allowed
access to fields of grain will pull down and destroy
more than they will eat; and if they find the planted

more than they will eat; and if they find the planted corn they will show great perseverance and dexterity in tracing out the rows and extracting the plants worthy of any featherless biped that lives by its wits and the plunder of the public. The true way to put an end to such troubles at once, when you do not wish to kill them, is to confine the depredators, and then a little extra feed is all that is necessary to save both your crops and your fowls.

Domestic poultry usually do much better when they run at large than when they are restricted to a coop or yard. Their health is improved, their flesh is finer and botted tasted, and they will produce more eggs when at large than when confined. The turkey in particular is a strenuous advocate of the largest liberty. Hens in the garden are a pest, but there is no absolute necessity for being troubled with them there. A common picket feace five feet high will turn them, and if made plain will not cost much more than a

absolute necessity for being troubled with them there. A common picket foace five feet high will turn them, and if made plain will not cost much more than a common fence.

To have a poultry-yard profitable the hens should not be kept ustil they are five or six years old. There is no objection to keeping a favorite cook so long as he is active and healthy, but hens after they are three years old will not lay so many eggs as those but one or two years old. Much depends upon the breed which is selected, but more upon the manner in which it is kept so far as good layers are concerned.

Almost every one has this or that breed which he or she recommends and considers all others worthless; but as all do not choose the same breed, we may justly conclude everything is not in the breed. One reason why many are not more successful with chickens is, because the eggs are gathered and all laid in one week probably put together, and when a hen wants to set, enough eggs are taken indiscriminately from the pile (some laid the day before and some a week old) to accommodate her. This is wrong, the eggs put under a hen should be as nearly as possible laid at one time or they will hatch irregularly. When a hen "sets herself," or as it is termed "steals her nest," ahe every day while laying the eggs brings the others enough forward in the process of incubation; and if she be moderately good at setting, hatches every egg into a young chicken.—Germantown Telegraph.

The men get from sigteen to nineteen cents a day, the women from thirteen to fifteen, and that for a day of fourteen hours; for they generally begin at five color of fourteen hours; for they generally begin at five color very tedious and exhausting.

At Stansfart, a thirting cityed 15,000 inhabitants; I found the manufactories of best sugar more numericous, perhaps, and certainly greater than in any other city in Germany. One of them employed a thousand operatives, another aix hundred, and several others four or five hundred each. The best are brought from the fields and clerated to the upper story of the building, where they are leaned, crushed, filtered, e., the jales despending from story to story, through currous processes, until it reaches the last one in the shape of beautiful "angue that," or cases of about white building, where they are leaned, crushed, filtered, e., the jales despending from story to story, through currous processes, until it reaches the last one in the shape of beautiful "angue that," or last the standard dawn without purification the sugar is only slightly tinged. This is called the "red sugar," and is converted into white by the use of blood. It is east in earther motiks, of the size of the "that" shove memitioned, in which it is dried eight days and then taken to the processing of the standard and consequence of the "that" show the most of the sugar at the factory at present is ten comis a pound, and, after the first of the pure the story at present is ten comis a pound and, and, after the factory at present is ten comis a pound, and, after the factory at present is ten comis a pound and the purch that the processing of the same boat and polished for market. Take one of this sugar at the factory at present is ten comis a pound and the processing of the processing of the same boat and polished for market. Take one of the sugar at the factory at present is ten comis a pound and the processing of the processing of the same of the same processing of the processing of the processing of

Domestic Receipts.

(The following bundle of household receipts was riginally contributed to the N. E. Farmer by a dy correspondent of that paper:-Ep.1

CURRANT JELLY WITHOUT COOKING. Press the juice from the currants, and strain it; to every pint put a pound of fine white suga; mix them together until the sugar is dissolved; then put it in jars; seal them and expose them to a hot sun for two or three days.

PRESERVED CHERRIES. Stone them; allow one pound of sugar to one pound fruit; put a layer of fruit in the preserving kettle, then a layer of sugar, and repeat till all are in; boil till clear. Put in boiltles het and seal them. Keep in dry sand.

RASPBERRY JAM. Allow a pound of sugar to one of fruit; boil the fruit half an hour; strain one quarter of the fruit and throw away the seeds; add the sugar, and boil the whole ten minutes. CURRANT JELLY WITHOUT COOKING. Press the juice

ter of the fruit and throw away the seeds; and the sugar, and boil the whole ten minutes.

Quince Manualane. Rub the quinces with a cloth; cut them in quarters; stew them in a little water till they are tender enough to rub through a sieve; when strained put a pound of brown sugar to a pound of fruit; set it on the fire and let it cook slowly till thick seconds to see the result seed of the second tenders.

dough to cut smooth.

Green Corn Pudding. Take twelve cars of green orn, full in the milk, and grate it; to this add one quart of sweet milk; four ounces of melted butters four eggs well beaten; popper and salt as much as is deemed necessary; stir the ingredients well together, and bake in a buttered dish; serve with butter and

Ugar. CHEAP FRUIT CAKE. To one quart of sifted flour, add a teacup of sugar; half a cup of butter; two tea-spoonfuls of cream tartar; one of soda; rub them all thoroughly together into the flour; stir in cold water sufficient to make a stiff batter; pour it into a small

sufficient to make a stiff batter; pour it into a small tin pan; bake one hour, in a quick oven the first half hour, then quite slow; spice with any kind to suit the taste and add a teacup of raisins.

Composition Care. One and three-fourths pound of flour; one and one-fourth pounds of sugar; three-fourths pounds of butter; one pound of fruit; one pint of milk; one teaspoonful of soda; four eggs; one glass of brandy or wine; all sorts of spices. Bake in loaves.

Agricultural Crtochets.

Many a first-rate farmer has a crotchet in his head, which he is very likely to dilate on in his conversation, and if he be of a writing turn, to announce and defend through his agricultural paper.

Thus one man recommends the use of salt in the

Thus one man recommends the use of ealt in the hay-mow to preserve hay. Now it would be absurd to suppose that the small quantity recommended—a quart or so to the lead—could have any particular effect upon the hay any way, but what little it would have must, without doubt, be injurious. Salt, in the impure state it comes to us, as every one knews who mil reflect a moment, draws dampness from the at-mesphere. In a store-room this does not appear, and hence the salt in the salt-cellar, upon the table, is dry, but when exposed in an open building, like a barn or any outhouse, it attracts moisture and becomes damp. For this reason it must injure the hay by dampening it. So another man urges the use of lime upon hay — Used in the form of slacked lime—and it is not rec-ommended in any other form—it can have no effect whatever upon the hay to which it is applied, except to render it dusty, and more or less injurious to the

animals who are compelled to eat it. It neither dries it nor dampens it, nor sweetens it if sour. Its use is not sustained by reason or common sense.

Another man says that he has feeand that by planting potatoes of different kinds in the same hill he gets a better yield; and he gets the strongest possible indorsement from an agricultural editor of one of the most extensively circulated journals in the country.

Now the truth is, this is all book. You might just exactly as well expect streaked applies to grow in an orchard of greenings and spitzenbergs. Graft a scion from the greening forever, and you have the greening still, it is only the old original greening prolonged.—So, for example, with the garnet Chili potato. Plant it where you will, it is only an offshoot of the original plant which Mr. Goodrich reised twelve or fifteen years ago from the seed. It is only the original plant drawn out and spread over. Plant your different varieties

It is the boast of American Agriculture that it is better supplied with suitable, labor-saving implements than that of any other nation. High priced labor has stimulated the introduction of improved farm machinery, and the most meritorious labor-saving farm implements have originated in the United States. But while inventors have done well the manufacturers of farm machinery very frequently fail in coming to the proper standard. American farmers justly charge them with shoving of a large amount of poor work. There is a great demand for the machinery; one or two firms after control an implement of extensive use, and if farmers will only take them, the sellers are not particular if a poor quality of timber is used, or it is unseasoned, or the iron poor, or the whole finish and workmanship shabby.

ahabby.

To remedy this we advise farmers to insist on having good work and material in a new tool. Patronize the firms that put the best material and workmanship in their wares, and therefore deal honestly. It makes great difference in the wear and work of a machine, as every mechanic knows, whether the parts are well fitted and adjusted, the bolts tight in the holes, proper material used everywhere, and a high finish given to all parts. We have seen plows so put together that the whole weight of the holder could not prevent them "running on the point;" and reaping machines whose unseasoned timber the sun had so shrunk and warped and altered in shape that the patentee himself could hardly swear they were his own invention.

Let farmers scrutinize closely every implement they buy; a thick coat of paint sometimes covers miserable work and material. If an important and couly tool is not in all respects what it should be in point of material and workmanship, it is more economical to spend time in procuring one that is right, than to run the risk of vexatious breakages in hurrying seasons, and an ultimately wearing out of the implement and consequent loss of capital.—Rural New Yorker.

Bee Notes for the Month.

This month is the great honey month. White clover if abundant at all, now abounds, and on the high pasture lands affords the greatest facilities for honey-gathering. Honey thus gathered seems to be immediately ready for capping over, and if the hives are full boxes ought to be supplied for storing. Boxes with glass sides, holding from six to eight pounds, according to the size of your honey-heard, will present the honey in the meet elegant and suitable form for the market. To get the bees out of the boxes, we put them in a tight barrel, one above the other, if it need be, taking care not to caver the holes of the boxes, and thus prevent the egress of the bocs. Over the barrel with its contents spread a thin white cloth, the bees will fly toward the light, and alight on this white screen, which turn over every fifteen minutes, and as they are successively given their freedom, they will fly back to their acoustomed stands. Mr. Quinty recommends this method also. As soon as the bees have all left the boxes, which they will do in the course of an hour, close the holes by pasting over them some stiff, strong paper, to prevent any chance attack of vermin, and place them away in a cool, dry cellar. During the heat of this month, see that your hives are hept so much in the shade as to prevent the softening of the combe or suffocation by heat. Provide for ventilation too, that the vitiated air, as it ascends, may pass off freely. Look out for the movement of the moth about sumset, and so contrast the hive cutrance (not, however, at the expense of a free supply of air) that the boses will be able to protect themselves by keeping out the intruder. Make a trap for the worms by placing some stick with a number of grooves at right angles, out in its unide surface, on the bottom board, so that it may be as accessible to you as to the worms, in which they will be apt to spin their cocoons. These sticks, often removed and replaced, will do much toward keeping the hive clear of these pasts.— Asserticen Bes Gasette.

Governments

TYA subscriber desiring to change the post office his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES Mr. James Stringts is now on a collecting and canvassing to-Mr V. Dasarno is now engaged in collecting and canvassing i

The Metric Sustem. Soon after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the American people, a new coinage, founded on the Decimal System was adopted by Congress, which has been admired by all civilized nations for its simplicity. Since that time France adopted a system of weights and measures on the same general principle. One great point to be ascertained, was the starting one, or in other words, some object in nature of uniform length. But no such object could be found. At length mathematicians hit upon the following simple experiment. They ascertained the distance of the equator from the pole, on the surface of the earth, and parts was adopted as a unit, and is called a METER. This is the standard measure of length, and meas very nearly thirty-nine and thirty-seven hundredthe inches, or very nearly three feet and three and a third This is divided into tenths for measures.
Thus a diameter would be one tenth of meter; an antimeter would be one hundreth of meter; a millimeter would be one thousandth of a meter. On the other hand if it was necessary measure lengths greater than a meter, a dekame would be equal to ten meters; hectometer, one hundred meters; kilometer, one thousand meters, and myriameter, ten thousand meters. Thus everything

such a system would be its great simplicity. In square measure they take a square, one of sides is equal to ten meters. This is called the arc, and is nearly equal to four square rods.

would be measured by tenths. The advantages of

It was next to be ascertained what measure pacity could be derived from the meter. By taking a cube, or block, one of whose edges is equal to a tenth part of a meter, you have a unit for measurin It is called a LITER. This is divided into tenths, and holds a tenth more than a wine quart.

The next step was to find a unit of weight corres ponding with the meter of length. It was found that a cube of water one of whose edges should be onehundreth of a meter, would be equal to 15,432 grains. This was adopted as the unit of weights and is called a gran. This also is divided into tenths.

To form cubic measure a cubit meter was adop and is called a STERE.

This system has been reported in Congress by committee chosen to examine the whole subject, who have reported very favorably for its adoption. It would render all the operations of arithmetic very much more simple. A few new words would have to be learned, but they are no more difficult than hundreds of words that come into use through necessity The greatest difficulty would be the entire change in articles used for weights and measures, but time would soon effect a change when once it became a law.

STEWNER DRINK, Many laboring men are affecte with disturbance of the liver during the summer months, which induces a loss of appetite, a burning of the feet and hands, and a depression of the whole system, rendering the individual unfit for his daily Wormwood tea is an old, though rather a bitter remedy. We used to think in rum drinking days, that many men drank wormwood for the sake of the rum they mixed with it. Hop beer is frequently employed. Its slightly stimulating properties renders it agreeable to many persons. We have made use of a beverage the present season, which we think most excellent in several respects. A dollar's worth of material will make quite a number of gallons of a most profital drink. Just go to the apothecary and get two ounc of tartaric acid, one ounce of extract of dandelion and three pounds of white sugar. Dissolve them in a quart of water in a jug. Beat up two eggs and put in when the liquid is at a blood heat, and flavor the whole with a little essence of lemon, or such other substance as may best suit the taste, and it is all ready for use. To go with this, you want two ounces of soda powders, (bicarbonate of soda.) Put a large tablespoonful of the liquid into a goblet, fill it with water, and stir in a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, and drink it immediately, and you have a pleasant, cool and valuable drink. The dandelion serves to im prove the condition of the liver; the appetite is improved, and the whole man seems renewed, withou having recourse to bitter drugs and pills, that serve to prostrate the system for a number of days. If the individual is costive, a dose of physic may be necessary before indulging in the delightful beverage we have described. A dollar's worth of such materials is a better investment than in drugs or in something stronger. If there is ever a time when the farmer needs good food and drink, it is in having time. Men, especially, who have the means, should consult their fort as well as their purses, and lighten the pathway of life from its burdens, and render it as pleasant

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOWARD LITTLE INSTITUTE. This institution, located in Auburn, is assuming an importance among our schools of learning that cannot be overlooked. We were present at a portion of the Anniversary Exercises on Wednesday, and Thursday, July 11th and 12th. On Wednesday evening an Oration was delivered by Theodore H. Weld, of Lexington, Mass. His theme was Shakespeare in education, which he handled with the skill of a master, endeavoring to prove that Shakespeare should be used as the fountain head for almost everything in the English language and literature, in our system of education. Though we could not by any means assent to nome of his positions, it was a production of great merit. His theme was Love, which he too handled as but few, save Saxe, could do. In one point we thought there was a hit of evil in his nature, when he drew his haraster of a model husband from the imagination and that of a model wife from real life. His poen was well received by a large audience. Munic was provided by Johnson's Brass Band, and Prof. Eminger at the Piane. On Wednesday the graduating class, consisting of fifteen gentlemen and six ladies, had their xhibition in the Congregational Church, and in the evening an organ concert was given by Profs. Eminger and Bider, of Boston. The institute has had several hundred students the past year with a large corps of teachers, under the direction of Mr. Webster, as Prin-

DEATH OF DR. JOHN GROVER. Dr. John Grove died in Bethel, July 19th, 1886, aged 83 years, 6 months. He was born in Bethel, and has been alnost constantly in the practice of medicine for fifty wars in his native town. He was a member of the envention which framed the Constitution of the State of Maine, and was a Representative to its first Legis-lature, and a member of the Senate in 1829. Dr Prover was a close student during his whole life, and coumulated a vast amount of learning, much of whi as died with him. His practice was very extensive and his services highly appreciated by his patients.

Two days before his death, while gotting out of his carriage, he fell, and injured himself so severely as to

The Death-hed Scene of President Lincoln," which Dean-ned Scene of President Lincoln, which we have fore noficed in our columns. It is an at photograph by two eminent artists of Washm, and the faithfulness of the representation is ted by those who were present on that memorable item. Mr. Geo. W. Lancaster will canvass this

what are the causes of this great change in the condition of our destructible property. When open fires in fireplaces, and the tinder box and steel and fint were used instead of matches, we had but few fires in the country. The number that indulged in smoking thirty years ago was far less than now. Roofs were covered with abaved shingles which were smooth, instead of sawed ones which are rough, gather moss and become much more combustible than those which have been shaved. In former times, an ash-hole was considered indispensable in building a house, but

case when engaged in insuring property. It is a most amount of direct contributions for the relief of the

the devouring flames. Our villages and large towns have become more compact than ever. Go into any village and you will see long rows of wooden build-acknowledged the receipt of the sum of \$189,350 ings. Should one catch fire during a high wind to contributed to the relief fund. This amount does no the windward of the row, nothing can save them from include the many donations made for specific purpose

abject as a partial preventive. In the first place gate contributions throughout the country will not fal roofs should be made of different material, or else the short of half a million dollars. The amount raised in former materials should in some way be rendered as the cities of Boston and New York alone, already ex nearly indestructible as possible. Shingles may be rendered more durable and less exposed to fire by being dipped in a solution of salt water and quick lime.

This will last for many years. In villages a thick belt near the depot. of trees is a great protection between dwelling houses.

A law should be passed by the Legislature prohibiting the firing of crackers within ten rods of any building, or else prohibiting the sale entirely. It was but a few years since that Boston suffered severely by the use of fire crackers. A good brick ash-bin should be built in the cellar. Slated roofs will come into more use his right leg just below the hip and injurying him his right leg just below the hip and injurying him than formerly. There is another subject of vital importance on the

loosely in many places that many people distrust any-however, found to be fatal, and he died this, Tuesday thing of the kind. We have been astonished to see shrewd business men suffering themselves to be gulled 21 years of age, and without a family. by some irresponsible itinerant stranger who offers to insure cheaper than anybody else. Our advice is, if GARDINER MEMORIAL. The Gardiner Journal save you wish to insure in a mutual company, seek one of there has lately been placed upon the interior south long standing, one that has gone safely through all wall of Christ Church in that city, a handsome marble the adverse influences that at times beset the best man-tablet with the following inscription: "This memoaged companies. We have been insured in the same rial stone erected by the Parish of Christ Church, atmutual company for twenty-eight years. If you pre- tests their grateful reverence for ROBERT HALLOWELL fer a stock company, seek a first class one. It costs GARDINER, from youth to age their teacher, benefacno more than in a fifth rate one. No stock company tor and godly example : 1866." The church have should do business without a cash capital of at least done themselves honor in thus perpetuating the memhalf a million of dollars, and the more the better .- ory of a gentleman who was identified with Gardine Every town has its local agents of reliable companies, and these should be trusted rather than strangers, for greatly esteemed not only in the place of his resiif you have any subsequent changes to make, you will dence, but by a large number in other parts of the know where to go.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. A correspondent sends ar

account of a tragical occurrence which took place in the town of Somerville, Lincoln County, on Tuesday Irishman named George Erving and his wife, residents the track west of Turner & Hampson's marble works of the town for the past thirty-five years. It appears and came into Water street past Titcomb's building. stepped to the door and told her to stop. As she not learned the extent of his injuries. Erving, what had occurred, and on the peril of her of the Freemans National Bank, viz. \$55. Thus far life not to apprise any one else of the fate of her one hundred and two pews came to the house before his son's arrival. She son approached, the murderer walked into the house and immediately shot himself, causing instant death. Erving and his wife were about sixty-five years of age, and for some time had lived unhappily together .-From some writing, scrawled by him in charcoal upon the wall of the room where he died, it appears that jealousy was the cause of the tragical occurrence, but it is believed without any justifiable grounds for injurious suspicion.

A WHALE IN PORTLAND HARBOR. On Tuesday last week, a large humpbacked whale ventured into Portland harbor, swimming past all the wharves, un-der both railroad bridges, and on till the shoal water admonished him that it was time to take the backward course. A boat's crew, regularly equipped for whaling, Kendall's Mills, was seriously injured a few days ago, with great instinctive dexterity. A number of rifled balls were fired into him, but with no effect in retardhis movements. Finally he was harpooned, but the hold it had in the monster's carcase gave way after he had dragged the boat a great distance. A bomb lance was fired at him, which went through his back and exploded on the other side. The Argus says this made him get out of the way with the speed of an express train. Up he went to Vaughan's bridge, whirled about and rushed down like mad, striking on the ways from which the monitor was launched near the railroad bridge, with such force as to go near- ized, and afterwards as a house of public worship by ly high and dry out of the water. Here came an im- the Second Baptist Society, is being renovated threw his great tail in the air, and in his endeavors to It has been twice moved, having originally stoo get off lashed the water to foam for yards about. on the lot at the rear of the present jail, there rising tide soon placed him affoat again. A few more rantic rushes from shore to shore resulted, and the north of the Mansion House. nonster then made a direct bolt through the bridges, down the harbor and away, to the advantage of himelf and the disappointment of the thousands of spec-

For nearly thirteen months past the deceased had suffered with a protracted illness which baffled the skill cut, and it is feared rendered useless. of the physician, arising from a complication of diseases superinduced by paralysis. During the last pethe Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, in Bosto that he was unable to recognize anything. The deceased was a prominent man in his town, possessed of more than average intelligence, enjoyed the fullest conpart in the pursuits of husbandry. He was a regular contributor to various agricultural shows in his county and his sleek, fat and choice stock generally bore away the palm of superiority. He was a man of exemplary habits, a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, a patriotic and upright citizen, and his loss is eply deplored by a large circle of relatives and

THE SEASON. The "heated term" through which we have been passing of late, terminated in a refreshing rain on Wednesday night of last week, since which time it has been just cool enough to be comfortable, the change being very agreeable. Since the rain, veg-etation has taken a rapid start, and corn, grain, pota-toes, fruits, &c., give promise of an abundance. A ride of several miles into the country on Friday last, showed us that the farmers were progressing favorably with the work of haying, and satisfied us that the rop itself will be much heavier than anticipated lthough somewhat less than that of last potatoes are making their appearance in our market, and sell for \$1.75 per bushel. New apples in small unntities are also for sale at fruit stands.

utting soythes we over put into grass. Mr. McArthur

which takes place on Thursday evening of this week on the common near Cony Academy.

Since the country has been so terribly damaged by fires during the last two years, it is a fitting subject for every owner of buildings to look around and see what are the causes of this great change in the contributed by our citizens, was paid over by fires during the last two years, it is a fitting subject in aid of this city, to the Mayor of Portland, in aid of the sufferers by the recent conflagration.—

The following is the acknowledgment of the contribution by the recent configuration.—

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considered indispensable in building a house, but almost stores are almost universally employed, this receptacle is too often wanting, and ashes are deposited in barrels. We quite frequently find this to be the be contributed by our citizens. In addition to the most contributed by our citizens. dangerous practice.

Then there is much more highly combustible material than formerly. Kerosene, camphene and other
similar compounds are everywhere, serving as fuel to sufferers, the sum of \$75 was realized from an ama

acknowledged the receipt of the sum of \$189,350.25 the devouring element.

and in favor of particular objects which in the aggreThere are several suggestions to be made on this gate has been very large. It is thought that aggre-

FATAL ACCIDENT. A young man named Henr Williamson was fatally injured on the railroad track near the depot, in this city, about 5 o'clock on Monthe track in front of the engine and stood against the platform for the train to pass him. The space, how-ever, was too narrow, and the engine struck him and threw him under one of the wheels, badly crushing other portions of his body. He was conveyed to his boarding-house on the east side of the river, and im ubject of insurance. This business has been done so mediately attended by Dr. Brickett. The injury was, morning about two o'clock. Williamson was about

> from the early days of its existence, and who was ountry with whom he was associated in religious. aritable and scientific enterprises.

A horse belonging to Frank Davis, took fright n State street, near J. Keegan's residence, and ran afternoon, 17th inst., resulting in the death of an down Bridge Street to the railroad, then turned on to that soon after dinner Erving and his wife had a quar- and into Keegan's stable, completely demolishing ar rel in regard to her visiting a sister living in the expensive carriage. In his course he ran into the neighborhood. Erving forbade his wife going, and wagon of John Fifield, Jr., which was passing up reatened to shoot her if she went. She left the Bridge street, breaking it considerably, and throwing ouse, however, and had gone but a short distance Mr. Fifield out, injuring him severely. He was carowards the road, when Erving, taking down his gun, ried to his home by Hiram Reed, Esq., but we have

turned towards him, begging him not to shoot her, he SALE OF PEWS. The auction sale of pews at the deliberately aimed and fired the gun, and the poor South Parish church was well attended, but did no woman dropped instantly dead. Reloading his gun result in the sale of all the pews. A large number he then turned to his daughter-in-law who had wit- have been sold since at the sum fixed upon by the nessed the fatal deed, and told her to ride to Windsor, committee of appraisal. The highest premium given a distance of three miles, and tell her husband, Geo. for a pew was paid by W. F. Hallett, Esq., President nother-in-law-threatening to shoot any one who number being one hundred and thirty-eight. The amount received from the above number of pews sole obeyed his injunctions, and on the arrival of his son, is \$20,570; and from premiums or sums paid for Erving was seen standing in the door. As soon as the choice above the appraisal, \$942.50; making a total of

WILLIAMS BLOCK. The beautiful proportions of this noble block so sadly marred by the destructive fire of Sept. 17th, 1865, are again restored externally, and the lower part of the building will be finished about the first of August. The First National Bank have a neat and spacious banking room, where the Post Office was previous to the fire, and the tenement di rectly south is to be occupied by Mr. Frank Mulliken, with a choice stock of family groceries. Messrs. Safford & Son, hardware and iron dealers, will occupy the remaining store in this block.

We learn from the Waterville Mail that the eautiful horse known as "Gilbreth's Knox Colt," at by a kick from another horse. He will probably recover, though now walking on but three legs. The ocident threatens to disappoint those who had hoped to see him trot at the Fall Show in Waterville, and he has been withdrawn from service for the present. He promises well for speed, and being one of the very est representatives of Knox stock in this section, i s hoped he will be able to "come to time."

The building on State street known as Cone Hall, which was originally built for and occupied as the Court House, when Kennebec County was organense struggle. The huge fish rolled on his side, improved by its present owner, Ai Staples. Esc. His struggles did not seem to avail him, but the rapidly moved end towards the street on the same spot where the jail now stands, and lastly to its present locatio

ACCIDENT. We are informed that Mr. Horace Leighton of this city, was thrown from a mowing machine on Wednesday of last week, receiving quite serio injuries although no bones were broken. He was at-DEATH OF A PROMINENT AGRICULTUREST. On Wed-tended by Dr. Bell, and is now in a prospect of speedy esday of last week Capt. Gilmore Blin died at his recovery. The machine was in operation and was contagy of last week Capt. Onlinoise Bun deed at his enidence in Dresden, at the age of seventy-three years. going down hill, when the breaking of the yoke causary thirteen months neat the deceased had suf-

Mr. James N. North, formerly connected with riod of his sickness his mental faculties were so affected proposes to open a public Reading Room in this city, provided sufficient encouragement is extended to enterprise by our citizens. Such an institution greatly needed in this community, and it is to be fidence of his neighbors, and for years took a leading hoped that Mr. North will receive the cooperation and assistance necessary for its successful establishment.

COMMENCEMENT AT WATERVILLE. The graduat xercises of the senior class in Waterville College ake place on Wednesday, August 8th. The oration refore the literary societies will be delivered on Tue lay evening by I. M. Manning, D. D., of Boston, and the poem by S. F. Smith, D. D., of Newton, Mass. The exercises of class-day and the examinations for entrance will take place on Tuesday.

At the Commencement of Bowdoin College Hon corge S. Hillard of Boston will address the Societies and Rev. Mr. McKenzie of Augusta, the Phi Bets Kappa. Prof. Smyth will give the Baccalaureate the Sabbath afternoon before. Secretary McCulloch once an under graduate of old Bowdoin, is expected to be

ogs which were fighting; was badly bitten by one o em, belonging to J. D'Arthenay. He had succeede in separating them, and had his own in his arms car rying it home, when the other dog rushed at him i flicting severe wounds upon his right arm and side.

Chief Engineer Wills is engaged in making some repairs upon the Engine house in this city, and a place is being fitted up for the new hose-carriage in the room formerly occupied by the Hook and Ladder company, the ladders being removed to a building

The postal money order system has rec been simplified and improved. Orders are now is used for \$50 (30 was formerly the maximum sum) and the fees are as follows: \$20 or less, ten cen ever \$20, twenty-five cents.

Houses without Hawds. Being a Description of the Habitations of Animals, classed according to their principle of construction. By Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., author of "Illustrated Natural History," &c., with new designs by F. W. Keyl and E. Smith. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1866. Pp. 661, 8 vo. Price 24.50.

We rejoice at every attempt to popularize science, divesting it as far as consistent of technical terms and languages and presenting it in a form at the second consummate execu-

The work comes to us through Lee & Sheperd, Boston, and is for sale in this city by J. T. Patterson, 8 Bridge's Block, Water street, or sent by mail, post paid, by the publishers.

Happer's Magazine for August, contains the usual amount of reading matter and illustrations, but the most important articles in the number is from the pen of Geo. Ticknor Curtis, being an inquiry into one of the constitutional restrictions on the revenue powers. of the constitutional restrictions on the revenue powers of the United States. It will command universal attention. "Newspaperiana" is a genial, interesting contribution, and the "Editor's Drawer" is crammed full of funny things. Terms \$4.00 per annum.—
Harper & Brothers, New York: C. A. Pierce, Augusta.

Percent Section 1. The state of the Austrian disaster. As telegram after telegram comes in, every fresh detail confirms us in our conviction that the Imperial Army, already exhausted by a series of defeats in which no less than 20,000 prisoners had fallen into the camerity's hands, dispirited by the consequences of the fearful odds against which it had to contend, owing to that fatal needle-gun which experience had proved to be almost irresistible, went into the field bent on a supreme effort, not so much in defense of the monarchy

EVERY SATURDAY. No. 30 of this popular miscellary of choice foreign literature contains a variety of entertaining reading, and the opening chapters of a new story by Henry Kingsley, entitled "Silcote of Silcote." We doubt if the idea of the publishers in giving continued stories will meet with the approval EVERY SATURDAY. No. 30 of this popular miscel giving continued stories will meet with the approval which has followed the plan of having each number of the work complete. For sale in this city by Chas. A. Pierce, Water Street.

LAND AT LAST; A novel in three books. By Edward Yates: "Post tenebras Cox." New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866. Price 50 cents.

The last issue of Harper's "Library of select els," a series comprising the best works of the most celebrated writers of modern fiction. Any number of the series can be had of the publishers or of J. T. Pat-Godey's Lady's Book, The Home Magazine, La

die's Friend and Peterson's National for August. have all been received, and can be had at the news depot of Chas. A. Pierce, Water street. New Music. From Oliver Ditson & Co.,

through J. T. Patterson, music dealer in this city, have received the following pieces of music : Wherever I wander I'm never alone. Ballad

The Harp on the Tree. For the Piano, by Ed. Gentle Nellie thou hast left us. Music by Charles D. Blake.

Gentle Ladies, Fair and Young. From the Cris-

ant intelligence contained in our summary of foreign news we give the following items received by steamer Scotia, from Liverpool 15th instant, which arrived at a contained in our summary of foreign agreement at the present moment it would be difficult to say, and it would be unnecessary. All that is required of Austria is that she should sue for a suspension of hostilities, which there is little doubt would be The Atlantic telegraph fleet arrived off Valentia on the 13th. The cubic was successfully spliced to the shore end and the Great Eastern commenced paying

aut. The signals through the whole cable are per-lect. Religious services were held at Valentia previous to the commencement of the operation.

Queenstown, July 15th. The Great Eastern is paying out the cable. The reports from her Saturday af-ternoon are tta: 158 miles have been laid and that

ternoon are the 105 miles have been laid and the signals are perfect.

The accounts as to the progress of French mediation are conflicting. Nothing authentic has transpir-The threatened armed intervention of France is not

confirmed, but the statement that French vessels have gone to Venetia are reiterated. It is reiterated that Prussia has declined the armis-The Prussians rested at Sewistan, their headquar

The Prussians rested at Sewistan, their headquarters, but had resumed their march and their vanguard was reported at Zeanaina.

Benedek's army was rapidly reorganizing on the 11th. His forces was computed at 160,000 exclusive of cavalry and artillery, and was daily increasing. The London Globe regards the Prussians as within a week or ten days of Vienna.

A flying column of the National Guard had achieved

uccesses over the Austrians on the Stelvio.

The Prussian army continue to advance and the

Austrians are getting strength.

Liverpool, July 14th,—p. m.—The Paris Monicur says that negotiations are still progressing, and that the best of feeling prevailed between France and , Sunday, July 15th .- The Vienna Pres

of the 14th says that the preposed mediation of Na-poleon is ended for the present, and Austria must trust to hew own strength and resources. She has resolved to make the most strenous exertions to maintain her position as a great power.

Cialdini occupied Padua. The Austrians are con

the City Council reported on Friday last that the shole outer walls of the City Hall are sound excepting about fifty feeton Myrtle street. They also found all the interior walls of the basement, and a considerable portion of the partition walls of the first and second stories in good condition to be rebuilt upon. The examiners estimated the value of the building as it now stands at \$150,000. The order for rebuilding was then passed. The building will be finished in the same style as originally built.

An official examination of the U.S. Custom House demonstrated the necessity of taking down the entire structure and rebuilding it from the foundation. Con-

seen that a resolution has passed both Houses admit- the place where our men were confined; not with sentation in Congress.

England on the river Type, July 4th and 5th, be- as Mrs. Feaster is houseless, homeless ween James Hamil, the American carsman and Henry through the misfortune of war, the appropriation Kelley, the champion of England, resulted in success of the English champion. Both races were easily won by the latter. It is charged, however, that the defeat of Hamil was caused by foul play on the part of the friends of the English champion. the increase in New York and Brooklyn. The Compart of the friends of the English champion.

We have received from the proprietors severa ottles of the Cirage Francais or French Dressing. adies and children's boots and shoes, and we understand is growing rapidly in public favor to the exclu

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA. Thus far no full and re-

ry, '&c, with new designs by r. W. Reyl and E. Smith. New York: Harper a Brothers. 1866. Pp. 661, 8 vo. Frice 24.60.

We rejoice at every attempt to popularize science, divesting it as far as consistent of schnical terms and language, and presenting it in a form at once attractive and essily understood by general readers. The author of the above volume, who is well known in this country by the several works on Natural History which he has written, has added another to the list of really useful volumes on a most interesting subject, written in so plain and entertaining a style as to be comprehended even by the most illiterate student of natural Beginning with the simplest and most natural form of habitations among animals, the work proceeds in regulation of the days seems to have been allowed to the some habitations beneath the surface of the waters, sticks, and similar materials; then those which make their habitations beneath the surface of the waters, whether salt or fresh; then those that live socieally in communities; next those which build on branches, and concluding with descriptions of thuse makes and of the surface of the waters, whether salt or fresh; then those that live socieally in communities; next those which build on branches, and concluding with descriptions of thuse makes their habitations which could not be well classed in the above groups. The volume contains one hundred and forty-two trutful engravings, twenty-captures, and concluding with descriptions of thuse makes there were also as the surface of the waters which provide the surface of the waters which surface and the surface of the waters where the surface of the waters are also as a surface of the waters and the results of the surface of the waters where the surface of the waters are

dukes and Gen. Festeties. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Windischgratz were taken prisoners. We have no accounts on the Austrian side—a melancholy evidence that they have no good tidings with which to mitigate the cruel intelligence, or that the disorder in their camp is too great for them to think of telegraphic or written despatches—but the Prussian bulletins asor written despatches—but the Prussian bulletins as-sure us that their enemies were falling back upon Koniggratz in a complete rout, strewing their bag-gage far and wide along the road. The first instinct of self-preservation drove the fugitive multitude to their fortress, but either they did not feel safe even at Koniggratz, or Marshal Benedek was actuated by strategic reasons to a movement still further to the rear, for we are told that the Austrians were abandon-

rear, for we are told that the Austrians were abandon-ing their all-important position at the great railway junction at Pardubits. The suddenness and the mag-nitude of this sad Austrian calamity are too overpow-ering for any man to speculate on its possible conse-quences on the destinies of the Empire. With the exception of a few fortresses, of no more avail in mod-ern warfare to stay the triumphant progress of a vic-torious army than Josephstadtz and Koniggratz have proved to be, Benedek has nothing in his rear but an open country, nothing between him and the conital open country, nothing between him and the capital but a vast, smooth battle-field, where the cannon, the cavalry and the dread needle-onn of the Prussians will have free play. The Austrians have done enough for the honor of their arms; they must now provide for the safety of the State, and this can hardly be done

by a prolonged resistance. Better terms than Austria may obtain now will certainly not be granted to her after two or three months protracted struggle has add-ed to the exasperation of hostile passions, nor after deep in their blood on the battle-field. Oh what con-dition the two great German powers could come to an

readily granted. reau Commissioner for Florida, reports that the crops in that State are all very promising and the yield

cotton will be more than half the former average crop The freedmen work well and the better class of whit feel well towards the government. Among the ignorent whites there is considerable prejudice against the negro, and the courts do not treat him fairly. He thinks that a military force should be held there for

two years. Some of the county clerks in Arkansas refuse record the marriages of freedmen, claiming that the law only applies to white people.

Letters from New Orleans state that that city now almost wholly under disloyal rule. The police men are mostly men who were in the rebel army, and a number of prominent Union men have received anonymous letters threatening them with violence they do not leave the city for the north.

The Nashville Press, in describing the insult to the Union flag at Gallatin on the 4th of July, by the inhabitants, says:

"The flag was not only torn down, but the blas-pheming and sacrilegious Union haters actually tied one end of it to the tail of a cow and the other end of to the tail of a dog, and then drove them pell-mell through the streets, while the sacred symbol of the country was dragged through the dirt and trodden

A Mobile despatch states that a sloop was overhau in the bay by the United States cutter, with 150 negroes on board en route to Cuba, to be sold into slavery. They had been collected at employment offices in Louisville, Nashville and Memphis.

A LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SOUTHERN WOMAN. bill has passed Congress appropriating \$10,000 to Mrs. Amelia Feaster, of Columbia, South Carolina as a reimbursement for money expended by her in alleviating the sufferings of Union officers and soldiers confined in the rebel prisons in that city. A report by Senator Anthony showed that between October 1 1864, and February 14, 1865, 1200 Union office were prisoners of war at Columbia, S. C. It appear from the evidence that Mrs. Feaster was then a w thy widow lady of that city, and devoted to the Union cause. Being applied to by the Union officers in th building, which was severely injured by the fire, has prisons for books, &c., she immediately supplied every with books, but also very liberally with clothing structure and rebuilding it from the foundation. Congress has appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose.

Texnessee Adopts the Constitutional Amendation, Congress has appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose.

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Texnessee Adopts the Constitutional Amendation in the confidence of the purpose and the confidence of the confidence of the purpose.

Texnessee Adopts the Constitutional Amendation in the confidence of th secoived a telegram from Gov. Brownlow, saying, gave the necessary information to facilitate the escap Battle fought and won—constitutional amendment of prisoners—concealing them in her own house—and surried in the House—43 to 11." He adds that two furnishing them with many maps of the country and nembers present refused to vote. This is the first of guides to prosecute their escape. For all these act the hitherto disloyal States to adopt the amendment she suffered suspicion and contumely, and on two oc-and thus to give sincere evidence of their desire to resume their former relations to the Union. It will be life was threatened and she was forbidden to pass ting the State of Tennessee to the privileges of repre- ing which she continued her labors, often accomplish ing the desired end by bribing the guards with money until Sherman's army entered the city. These this are stated and sworn to by very many prisoners;

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK. The cholera that the cholers is now raging in certain porti the city. It is beyond doubt that the epide bottles of the Cirage Francais or French Dressing, saving its incipient steps, beginning in regions most favorably disposed for its development. The facts related used it, to be an excellent article of blacking for have used it, to be an excellent article of blacking for active to the number of cases on Hart's Island are deemed so appalling that publicity is denied. Sur-geon Calhoun of that post has died of cholers, and an able corps of physicians have been sent there, and also a to Governor's Island. Seven hundred recruits who pension of eighteen months, again makes its ap- were recently sent from Hart's Island for the army in pearance under the editorial charge of W. H. Simpson, Esq., as the demogratic organ of Waido Co. It hear-tily sustains President Johnson and endorses the Phil-On Sunday last ten new cases were officially rep

Congressional Summary.

SENATE Mr. Wilson called up the bill to revive the grade of General.

Mr. Yates spoke in favor of the bill and warmly eulogized Gen. Grant.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Yates the on the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Yates the one of the conference committee on Legislative And the conference committee and confe

Mr. Tates spoke in favor of the bill and warmly eulogized Gen. Grant.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Yates the bill was passed.

The confirence committee on Legislative Appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to. The only change is that it prescribes the mode by which the Secretary of the Treasury shall disburse into \$15000 compensation among the series of his Department.

A number of private claim bills were considered and passed, among others the bill to pay the control of private claim bills were considered and passed, among others the bill to pay the control of private claim bills were considered in prison at that place during the war, and the bill to pay the control of the capitol, \$2000. Adjourned.

House. Mr. Hooper, from the committee on Banking and currency, made a report in the case of the Morchant's National Bank of Washington, anding with a resolution directing the Secretary of War to institute proceedings against those who have been engaged in making improper use of public funds. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Ward introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, that the Union soldiers who were held as prisoners of war in the rebel States and who have not received any commutation, have commutation of rations furnished at the cost price during the period of their imprisonment, provided that no person who has sold or transferred any interest in the claims for commutation shall be benefitted by this resolution and no purchaser or assignee of such claim or interest shall be benefitted by the resolution, and that such commutation be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The House the previous question.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to prevent Courts the Little States, of the United States, or those who have declared their intentions to become citizens, to enter and explore unoccupied mineral lands of the United States, and preventing the condition of the mission to Portugal was appropriated.

Mr. Fedmunds introduced a bill to prevent Courts the Unit

erwise appropriated.

The House then resumed the consideration of the

Rossau-Grinnell case.

Mr. Raymond addressed the House is support of the resolution reported by himself and Mr. Hogan as the minority of the committee.

Messrs. Boyer and Johnson followed Mr. Raymond defending Gen. Rosseau.

Mr. Raymond modified his resolution to read that "Mr. Rosseau be and is hereby reprimanded."

Mr. Rosseau be and is hereby reprimanded."

Mr. Stephens modified his amendment (made on Saturday) so that the three resolutions of the majority be stricken out, and the minority resolution substituted.

An amendment was offered appropriating five million dollars to compensate loyal owners of slaves mustered into the army.

A substitute for the amendment was offered appropriating five million dollars to compensate loyal owners of slaves mustered into the army.

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A substitute for the amendment was offered, that so much money of the commutation fund as is now in the treasury, be appropriated for this object on satisfactory proof of continuous loyalty.

House. The House considered the joint resolution for the administration of the majority proof of continuous loyalty.

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House. The House considered the joint resolution for the administration fund as is now in the treasury, be appropriated for this obje

Mr. Garfield supported the majority report.

Mr. Stevens' amendment was rejected.
Mr. Raymond's amendment was rejected.
The question was then taken on the first resolu of the majority report, resulting—yeas 72, nays 49, not two-thirds. The resolution was rejected. Mr. Banks changed his vote from yea to may and moved a

The third resolution was agreed to—78 against 49. The vote on the first resolution was reconsidered, when Mr. Banks offered as a substitute for the first esolution the amendment of Mr. Stevens

This was passed—89 against 80.
The amendment of Mr. Stevens was to substitu he minority report for that of the majority.

Mr. Alley, as a question of privilege, offered a res

lution that the Sergeant-at-Arms take into custody Edward Powers and B. B. Beveridge for assaulting the clerk of the Post Office committee, and hold them until further order of the House. Also that the matter be referred to a special committee of five. Adopted. WEDNESDAY, July 18. SENATE. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Co. army officers.

The bill to fund the public debt was made a special

order for to-morrow. It was previously amended by striking out the first and second sections, giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue 5 per nt. bonds.

Mr. Sherman said he should press the bill to a vote

made a report in part recommending the discharge from custody of Edward Powers, there being no evi-dence sufficient to warrant his detention. The report

bills were concurred in, among them the bill to re-or-ganize the Supreme Court.

The revised tariff bill was considered and passed, under the operation of the previous question, arge majority.

A joint resolution fixing the 25th instant as the day

of adjournment was passed—yeas 78, nays 57.

A letter from the Clerk of the House was received, stating that he had presented the Freedmen's Bureau bill to the Secretary of the Senate to-day. SENATE. The bill directing the President to place \$50,000 at the disposal of the Governor of Maine, for the relief of the Portland sufferers was called up by Mr. Johnson.

Messrs. Trumbull and Davis opposed it as not sanctioned by the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance. Rejected. The bill was then passed, 22 against 18.

The Tariff bill, which passed the House yesterday,

was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate concurred in the House a the bill creating the grade of General.

The bill of Mr. Sherman for funding the public debt was taken up.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment prohibiting the designation of National Banks as depositories of public money, to cities where they are sub-treasuries, which was adopted. yeas 21, nays 12.

Mr. Sherman's bill as amended yesterday was passed. The 1st and 2d sections are stricken out an varions other amendments made.

The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed. An amendment increasing the appropriation to \$150,000 for repairs of the Post Office and Custom House at

Portland was agreed to.

A resolution reorganizing the State of Tennessee as inaugurated under the convention of January 18, 1866, was introduced by Mr. Trumbull and ordered to be

printed.

Mr. Trumbull stated that information was received to-day that Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional Amendment. House. Mr. Stevens offered a joint resolution that

when Congress adjourns it will adjourn until Saturday, December 1, unless sooner summoned together by the presiding officers of both Houses, which power in case of emergency is hereby granted them.

Mr. Finch raised a question of order that this was not a privileged question.

The Speaker expressed the opinion that Congress had power to take an indefinite recess and to authorize the presiding officers to call them together. If Con-gress adjourned sine die, no power but the President could convene them in advance of the regular session.

Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the resolution und to-morrow, for the purpose of giving time for consi Mr. Harding inquired whether the resolution can

Mr. Harding inquired whether the resolution came in as a matter of consent. The Speaker replied in the negative, adding that he had decided the resolution in order as being a privileged question.

Mr. Finck moved to table the resolution.

Mr. Stevens withdrew it, saying he would offer it again to-morrow.

The resolution to print 100,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1865 was reported and tabled.

Several bills relative to the District of Columbia were passed.

were passed.

Mr. Shellaberger called up the report of the select comittee on the charges made by Hon. Rossoc Conkling against Provost Marshall General Fry and his ling against Provost Marshall General Fry and his Bureau.

The committee fully review the extraordinary allegations, charges and insinuations of Provost Marshal Fry against representative Conkling, and strongly consure the unwarrantable course of Mr. Fry, and not only exonerate Mr. Conkling but praise his course as highly honorable, patriotic and of great benefit to the Government in exposing frauds in the Provost Marshal's Department in the State of New York.

The committee conclude by offering two resolutions, that the statements of Fry are wholly untrue, and that his course in assailing the character of a representative originated in passion, and he (Fry) was guilty of grees violation of the privileges of the House, and merits and receives its unqualified disaprobation.

The resolutions were adopted—yeas 96 nays 4.

The amendment appointing a Second Assistant Secretary of State was agreed to, and also that abolishing the office of Minister Resident at Portugal, and stopping the further pay of the person now there, on account, as one of Committee stated, of his unwarthiness.

mmittee on Reconstruction. The vacation steed, year 70, nays, 27. Mr. Bingham then withdrew a motion to red d offered the following as a substitute for the

ratified the amendment to the Constitution as proposed by the 39th Congress to the Legislature of the saveral States and has shown otherwise to the satisfaction of Congress by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her due allegiance to the formerly of the Gazette has been appointed.

ernment, laws and authority of the United States

among the captors.

An amendment was offered appropriating five mil-

HOUSE. The House considered the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee.

Mr. Bingham slightly medified his resolution and renewed his demand for the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution ordered to be engressed and read a third time.

time.

The previous question was seconded on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. Boutwell opposed the admission of Tennessee without enfranchising the freedmen.

Mr. Higby said he would vote against it because the

Constitution of Tennessee conferred suffrage on whites, and also because she would be admitted with the same number of Representatives she had before the war, whereas she should have only the number she was entitled to under the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Bingham closed the debate, urging the adoption of the resolution and replying to Mr. Boutwell. He claimed that Tennessee was considered to the continuous control of the resolution and replying to Mr. Boutwell. He

claimed that Tennessee was as much entitled to repre-sentation to-day as any State in the Union.

The vote was taken and resulted as follows: yeas 125, nays 12.

The result was greeted with great applause on the

The result was greeted with great applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. Stevens reported a bill to provide for restoring the States to their full political rights.

Several amendments were proposed, and finally the bill and amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Stevens offered a joint resolution that when Congress adjourns it adjourn to meet again on Saturday, the first day of December next, unless sconer convened by the President, or by the joint call of the presiding officers of both Houses, who are hereby authorized to exercise this power in case of emergency. Rejected.

Senate. Mr. Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, reported the following substitute for the House proposition for admission of Tennessee.

Whereas, in the year 1861, the government of the

Mr. Sherman said he should press the bill to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Fessenden reported the civil appropriation bill.

The bill to bridge the Mississippi at Quincy, Keckuk and other points was taken up for the purpose of agreeing to certain House amendments, which was agreed to with an amendment requiring the consent of the States on both sides where it is proposed to build the bridge.

The bill was then sent to the House for concurrence. House. The Senate's amendment to the bill creating the grade of General in the army was concurred in with a verbal amendment.

SENATE. DIT. Trumoun, the substitute for the House proposition for admission of Tennessee.

Whereas, in the year 1861, the government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an extrection against the United States; and whereas said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law making power of the United States, and whereas said State did on the 22d of Feb. 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a State constitution and with a verbal amendment.

The Clerk of the House was directed to present to the Secretary of State the Freedmen's Bureau bill, with certificates of the clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate that it passed over the veto.

The Senate bill providing that the public school fund in the District of Columbia shall be apportioned equality for the education of white and colored children was recessed. ple of Tennessee, have by a proper spirit of obedience shown to the satisfaction of the Congress of the United States a return of said State to due allegiance to the

Resolved, That the United States do hereby recog nize the government of the State of Tennessee, or-ganized as aforesaid as the legitimate government of said State, and is entitled to all rights and guarantees

said State, and is entitled to all rights and guarantees under the constitution.

Amendments to the above were offered by Messrs. Sumner and Pomeroy and rejected. The preamble and resolution were then adopted by a vote of 28 to 4.

House. Mr. Rice, from the committee on naval affairs reported back the Senate bill to define the number and regulate appointments of officers of Navy, and several amendments were adopted.

Mr. Spaulding called up the resolution to reprimand Mr. Rosseau.

Mr. Rosseau made a statement to the House in which he was constantly interrupted by calls to order. He finally sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a copy

tucky.

Mr. Rosseau having been called up to receive his ar. Rosseau having been called up to receive his reprimand, the Speaker addressed him as follows:

"General Rosseau, the House of Representatives have declared you guilty of violation of its rights and privileges in a premeditated personal assault upon a member for words spoken in debate. This condemnamember for words spoken in debate. This condemna-tion they have placed in their journal and have order-ed that you should be publicly reprimanded at the bar of the House. No words of mine can add to the force of this order, in obedience to which I now pronounce upon you its reprimand."

Mr. Rosscau bowed and retired.

Mr. Conkling offered the following resolution as a cuestion of privilege:

uestion of privilege:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives and the

Senate concurring, that the President of the Senate and Speaker of House of Representatives, on the day of —, at 12 o'clock M., adjourn these respective House until Tuesday, the 2d day of October, 1866; and that on that day, unless it be otherwise ordered by the two Houses, they further adjourn their respe louses until Saturday, the 1st day of December, 186 Agreed to-59 to 54.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND .-

A correspondent writes to the Boston Journal that a fire broke out in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the morning of the 15th, at the corner of King and Pownal streets, which rapidly spread to the adjoining building and became uncontrollable, and raged till ten o'clock, when it appeared to have burned itself out. Four squares were burned over, and in these only five buildings were left untouched. Over seventy-five dwelling houses and stores and more than one hundred other buildings were destroyed, and from ten to twelve hundred people burned out. A public meet-

ing had been called to raise tunds for the relief of the

sufferers. A large part of the business portion of

the town was destroyed, with nearly all the large

stores and warehouses. SOUTHERN Symparty. The southern press and people are greatly delighted at the burning of Portland. The Richmond Times for instance, after alluding to the burning of Columbia, Atlanta, Richmond, Rome, &c., kindly says : "As the principle of compensation extends even to conflagrations, we cannot hope our Northern 'brethren' will entirely escape these disasters from which we have suffered so severely." Two high toned southern gentlemen have felt it their duty to send letters to Portland officials breathing a spirit of diabolical rejoicing that plainly shows that it is only owing to the lack of opportunity, not of will, that

A Missing Suip. The American emigrant ship. Monarch of the Seas, which left Liverpool for New York, on the afternoon of March 19, with a valuable cargo and 674 passengers, is now four months at sea, and as yet nothing has been heard of her. It is feared some disaster must have occurred to the vessel, and she has gone down with all on board. The missing vessel had about 1600 tons of freight consigned to Track & Co., and valued at \$125,000.

The Oxford Democrat states that by a tornade n North Favette on Sabbath week, two barns were blown down, a stable and house partly unroofed, chim ade trees were forn up by the roots or twisted of hay was struck by lightning and con

ANOTHER LARGE EGG. Mr. G. W. Littlefield brought into our office recently, an egg measuring 71 by 8 inches, and weighing one-fourth of a pound.

The Italians have crossed the Po.

There is nothing later from the Liverpool cotton market than was received per Nova Scotian.

Paris papers of the 7th state that the Augsburg Gazette says Benedek has demanded 30,000 reinfrome. The same paper says that there is a report e Archduke Albert has been appointed to super-

sede Benedek.

The fortifications of Vienna were being increased and 500 guns are now in position.

A fight occurred at Weiningen on the 4th between a Bavarian corps and a Prussian army under Gen. Fal-

nd retired across the Mincio.

Benedek sent a dispatch on the 4th to the Austrian

Benedek sent a dispatch on the 4th to the Austrian Emperor, stating after a brilliant contest of five hours, the enemy succeeded in establishing himself unperceived at Chlum, and the lines being thus broken through they were compelled to retreat. The retreat was effected composedly on Pardulitz. The losses are not yet known, but are considerable.

A Frontenan dispatch states that the victory against the Austrians was decided by the army of the Prince Royal succeeding, by great efforts and forced marching, in reaching the battle ground in season to direct the attack against the right wing of the Austrians. e attack against the right wing of the Austrians.-The King decorated the Prince on the field of battle with the order of military merit. The King and the

by the troops.

The battle of the 3d inst., lasted twelve hours, the Austrians maintaining their position obstinately for six hours. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a strong position at Bristritz was carried by assault, after which they were rapidly driven from other positions. The they were rapidly driven from other positions. The whole Austrian army was in full retreat in the even-whole Austrian army was in full retreat in the even-

ing.

A Milan dispatch of the 5th says a corps of the Bavarian army had enterred the Austrian Tyrol and that the Austrians have abandoned all their positions on the right bank of the Minoio.

A Florence dispatch of the 4th says the public journals declare that if the Austrian troops evacuate Venetia to march against the Prussian, the Italian army will pursue them closely until a junction is effected between the Italian and Prussian armies. Italy will not leave Prussia either in victory or defeat. The campaign will be resumed and continued until the Austrian monarchy is dismembered. There is a perfect understanding between the Italian government and the National Hungarian party.

At Nova Scotia, by the Collectors of Customs at the National Hungarian party.

cated to the Governments of northern Germany. The Austrian Emperor declares his resolution to transfer his capital to Pesth should he be unable to defend Vi-

The Negotiations for Peace in Germany—De-tails of the recent Fighting.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool July 7th, and Queenstown 8th, arrived at Halifax on the 18th.

The Great Eastern arrived at Beerhaven early on the morning of the 5th, and the William Carey, with the shore end of the cable anchored at Valentia on the morning of the 7th.

Peace Negetlations. In commercial circles the Moniteur's announce of the cession of Venetia and the mediation of Na-poleon was accepted as almost conclusive evidence of

peace.
On the 6th these sanguine hopes were not only not realized, but gradually melting away. The Minister of Police of Berlin announced that the proposals for an armistice presented by Gen. Gablenz had been de-

guarrantees that no conditions will be acceded to which to not satisfy the claims of Prussia and the sacrifices in a condition will be acceded to which to be sacrificed to sustain them.

of Venetia to France with a view to its subsequent

enice to her arms alone.

The Moniteur Du Soir of the evening of the 6th The Moniteur Du Soir of the evening of the 6th contains no official announcement. The Paris Patrie says the Prussian reply to the proposal for an armistice has not yet been received. The delay is said to have arisen from the distance of the headquarters in Bohemis, which were yesterday successively in advance to several points. It was believed in official circles in Berlin that the armistice can only be acceptable. ed after a provisional settlement of the principal basis of the negotiation for a peace. With regard to the German question Prussia will also demand the occupation of the whole of Bohemia and the evacuation by Austria of the fortresses of Koniggratz, Josephstadt and Theresienstadt.

The London Times of the 7th says: "There is too much reason to fear hostilities at both theatres of war. If so, Austria will be unable to withdraw any considerable number of troops from Venetia, and unless sheltered by the ægis of France, may soon be compelled to hear terms of peace dictated by Prussia in her own

The London Daily News compares the cession of Venetia to France to the act of a debtor who makes away with his property on the eve of bankruptoy.—
"There is a want of frankness," it says, "about the conduct of the Austrian Government fitted to exasperate Prussia. If Austria wants her army corps in Italians of the Aus

rate Prussia. If Austria wants her army corps in Italy near Vienna, in order to make better terms, Prussia cannot be expected to aid in setting them at liberty. No doubt the refusal of French mediation would be a very serious event, but it would not be safe to conclude too abruptly that the powerful word of Napoleon will instantly restore peace to Europe."

Liverpoot, July 8. The Paris Temps announces that Prussia and Italy have accepted an armistice on the following conditions: Prussia is to retain her present possessions and the troops to be supported by the countries occupied. Austria is not to increase her armies in the field. Italy in reply demanded the occupation of two fortresses in the Quadrilateral.

A Vienna telegram says there is a good prospects for an armistice of six weeks. Hostilities had not been resumed. The Austrian army of the north continued to retreat without molestation. The Prussians hrd advanced further into Bohemia.

The King of Prussia had ordered the release of all Austrian prisoners giving their parole not to serve again during the war.

Severe fighting was reported on the frontiers of Venetia and Tyrol. Reports are contradictry as to the

Severe fighting was reported on the frontiers of Venetia and Tyrol. Reports are contradictry as to the results.

The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid on the 6th inst. The old cable was tested and found to be in perfect condition.

Great preparations are making to supply the British army with breach loading rifles.

The War.

Intelligence from the Venetian frontier states that the Austrians are strengthening their force at Rovigo.

It is said that a portion of the Austrian forces in Venetia have been ordered North.

There has been a severe engagement between the Prussians and Bavarians near Darmbach in Sax.

Waimer. The later were repulsed, and the Prussians occupied Darmbach in force. The Prussians captured eight positions, and were advancing victoriously.

The Austrian prisoners taken in the battle of the 3d inst., are estimated at 20,000, and 116 guns were captured. After the battle the Austrians withdrew in the direction of Pardubitz. The losses sustained by the first Prussian army was considerable. Those of the second were comparatively small.

BRONES - Wholesale, 11/2012; retail(12013c W B.

DROVES - SP CATTLE FROM MAINE.

J. C. Miller, 14.

REMARKS.—The supply of cattle in market is larger than it was one of which were taken at a commission, and other lots were sold at some of which were taken at a commission, and other lots were sold at some of which were taken at a commission, and other lots were sold at some of which were taken at a sunge to them commission, and other loss were sold at some of which were taken at a commission, and other loss were sold at some of which were taken at a commission, and other loss were sold at some of which were taken at a sunge to the answer sold selected form 35 to 50 c? buddend from 18 to 50 to 50 c? buddend from last quotations. The trade was not so, and them to successfully upon the ordinary grades. Although there was a large tot of cattle sold yesterday, budness was done in a commiscion. The later was a large tot of cattle sold yesterday, budness

tian of Augustenburg at Windsor on the 5th inst, in
the presence of the Queen, the King and Queen of the
Belgians and other distinguished company, but the
affair was comparatively private.
At the request of Lord Derby, Earl Russell moved
an adjournment until the 5th.
On the 6th Mr. Mill presented a petition from Mrs.
Gordon, complaining of the illegal trial and execution
of her husband in Jamaica, stating that in consequence she has been reduced to a state of destitution,
and praying for reduces. and praying for redress.

The Atlantic Cable.—The Cantineural War.—Prussia Declines the Arminice.—The Austrians evacuating Venetia.—France threatens an armed intervention in behalf of Amerin.

The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool 11th and Queenstown 12th, arrived at New York 21st.

The Great ished coaling. The rest of the cannot is tested day arrive hourly.

The condition of the cable on board is tested day and night, and improved daily since the immersion under the water in the tanks, and is new considered electrically perfect.

the main cable to the shore end, commencing on the 11th. All is going on well.

The whaleboat with dead bodies, which was washed ashore on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, is supposed to belong to "Monarch of the Seas," from Liverpool to New York, long missing.

The Jamaica committee have determined to prosecute Gov. Eyrs for the execution of Gordan.

Affairs on the Continent.

Florence papers say that Prussia, has declined as

armistice.

An official Vienna paper states that Napoleon has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice, and states that General

the conclusion of an armistice, and states that General Frossica has been sent to Prussian headquarters to announce the armed mediation of France.

Napoleon has expressed his will that Austria shall not be weakened in her position as a great power.

The Austrians are reported evacuating Venetia.

The Prussian headquarters were at Zercatlan on the 11th. The Austrians are stated to have evacuated Prague. Benedek has been dismissed.

The Globe, in speaking of the unconfirmed rumor that the French flag was being hoisted in Venetia, says:—"France will hold Valentia for a guarantee for the present."

the present."
Cialdini's army crossed the Po on the 8th, and it is said that the Austrians, in consequence, have aband-oned Ravigo, blowing up the works and fortifications and spiking the guns before evacuating.

It is stated that an Austrian reconnoissance in force in the direction of Loudon, had been driven back by

LICENSES TO AMERICAN FISHERMEN. The following is a copy of the instructions issued by the provincial apthorities to the commander of the British squadron for the regulation of the fisheries in provincial waters :

First. The provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and prince Edward's Island will issue li-censes to the American fishing vessels for the present

At Nova Scotia, by the Collectors of Customs at the ports of Yarmouth, Halifax, North Sydney, Port Hood, Port Mulgrave, Pictou.

"King Victor Emmanuel has not at once acceded to the armistice proposed through France. He allegges as a reason that he has to consult with his ally, the King of Prussia. In consequence, the Italian government has been advised that it will have to cease immediately every act of hostility against Venetia, it being French territory.

A French commissioner is going at once to Venice to assume its government in the name of the Emporer. Orders have been issued to the French squadron in the Mediterranean immediately to repair to Venice, and hoist the French flag instead of the Austrian upon all the fortified posts on the Venetian coast.

It is the intention of Austria to continue the war against Prussia if she preserves in her pretensions as asserted in her project of Federa' reform communicated to the Governments of northern Germany. The

Cholera Morbus, and all disorders of the stom-Austrian Emperor declares his resolution to transfer his capital to Pesth should he be unable to defend Vienna, and to call to arms the whole population of his States.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Negotiations for Peace in Germany—Details of the recent Fighting.

The Negotiations for Peace in Germany—Details of the recent Fighting.

A Scorer FOR THE POINTC. We have heard of some Dentists who don't approve of Sozodont. What is their real objection to it? Simply this, it preserves the teeth; and sordid interests whispers that the decay of the teeth is their bread and butter. Eminent members of the profession in all parts of the country endorse and recommend it.

"The very things to have about the house," is what everbody says of Howe & Stevens' famous Family Due Colors. What everybody says with so much unanimity and enthusiasm must be true. They are reliable, useful and economical.

of Police of Bernin announced the proposals for an armistice presented by Gen. Gablens had been declined.

The semi-official Nord Deutche Allemeurs Zeitung and palatable medicine; simple, safe and sure for young or old. Contains no opiates, and cures Dysentery, the semi-official Nord Deutche Allemeurs zeitung and palatable medicine; simple, safe and cures Dysentery.

The Florence journals consider the Austrian proposals inadmissable. They regard the cession of Venetia as a strategem to isolate Prussia and then resume hostilities against it. They declars that Italy

Volumes of certificates can be produced as to the efficacy and cures of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cession to Italy would be a violation of the national rights and submission to a foreigner. Italy will owe It is used and recommended by all practising physical states and submission to a foreigner.

The Hair Restorer that gives the best satisfaction is Pestachine. Used and sold every where. See advertisement "Money to be Saved."

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

ken & Co., and			thur, J. Hedge &	, nutration	Dy
Flour,	\$10.50 to	20.00	Clear Salt Pork,	\$20.00 to 1	22.00
Corn Meal,	1 10 to	1.20	Mutton W th.	9to	12
Rye Meal,	1 25 to	1.50	Lamb With,	10to	12
Wheat,	fear mile	none:	Veal,	8 to	
Rye,	1 10 to		Turkeys W fb,	15 to	23
Corn,	1 05 to		Chickens # tb,	17 to	24
Bariey,	67 to		Clover Seed,	to	-
Beans,	2 25 to	2 50	Herdsgrass,	to	
Juta,	65 to	75	Red Top,	to	
Potatoes,	1 00 to	1 10	Hay W ton,	10 00 to 1	13 00
Dried Apples,	20 to	25	Lime,	1 75 to	2 00
Cooking Apples,	2 00 to	2 50	Fleece Wool,	50 to	85
Butter,	40 to	42	Pulled Wool,	50 to	57
Cheese,	20 to		Sheep Skins,	75 to	1 50
Eggs,	22 to	25	Hides,	7 to	
Lard,	25 to	28	Calf Skins,	20 to	28
Beef,	-11 to		Lamb Skins,	60 to	1 00
Round Hog,	12 00 to	14 00	Wood, soft,	8 00 to	4 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.
WEDNESDAY July 18, 1866.

One year ago, (July 12,) 1690 5360 700 000 PRIOES.

EXYES—Extra qual....\$13.75@14.00 Per 100 fbs. on the total Becond do.....12.75@13.00 Wight of hide, tallow, and dressed bed. A very few extra Western, 14.25@14.50. Poorest grades of cown, bulls, &c., \$9 00@11.00 WORKING OXEE—\$1 60 to 260; handy steers, \$000 to 000, or a little above their value as beef.

Milco Ows—\$50@75; Extra, \$80@110; Heifers; farrow, \$15@45.

5.00 \$\psi\$ head.

Hides—Brighten,10\psi 00c; country lots, \$\psi 0\frac{1}{2}c. Calf Skirs, \$26\psi 0. Tallow, \$\frac{1}{2}\psi 0\frac{1}{2}c. Tallow, \$\frac{1}{2}\psi 0\frac{1}{2}c. Iamb Skirs 50c\pi 75c. Shorts—Wholesale, 11\psi 12c; retail 12\psi 12c \$p\$ b.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

GRAIN—Rye, \$1 20@1 25; Oats \$5@70c; mixed corn, \$1.03 @1 05; Barley, \$5@90c; Shorts per ton, \$35@90c 1 HAY—F not ton, pressed, \$15@17 00; bases \$14@16. HIDES AND SKINS—Western 13@10; Sangher Hides, \$ @ PRODUCE—Potatoes # bbl, \$3 25@3 50; Beef # h., 12@ 15c; Eggs # des., 25@25c; Turkeys, 35@30c; Ohekkens, 25@30c; Gees, 20@20; Onlons, \$1 00@1 12 # bush.; Lamb, 18@20c; Vici. \$2.10c., Price Current.

Great Brisain.

Coasi—Western and Caseda, 85-550 v.

Coasi—Western and Caseda, 85-550

NEW YORK MARKET July 23.

Special Motices.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER ! The remedy is within reach of all. SMOLANDER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, Florence papers say that Prussia has declined an

BURLEIGH & BOGERS, Boston, General Agents. TAsk for Smolander's Buchu. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RE-

NEWER.

sliken.

It is a spiendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

IT Ask for Hail's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take
to other.

OTITINE. This excellent Remedy is an infallible cure for DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, AND NOISES IN THE HEAD. This wonderful VEGETABLE EXTRACT, has been the means

restoring thousands to their hearing, who, after trying every-ing and everybody had given up hoping ever to hear sgain. It operates like a charm upon offensive discharges from the AR, no matter what may have caused it, or how long it has been Noises in the Head disappear under its influence as if by magic

AMERICAN

PESTACHINE

tin; is a perfect Kestorer and Dressing Combined. No other restion for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Solid by all gists. G. O. GOODWIN & OO., RUST BROS. & BIRD, D, CUTLER & CO., Agents, Boston, Mass. ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, y9

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. a Worm Louissons. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children ad adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermiruos Compire," although effectual in destroying

valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, on, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often over

STODDARD'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC:

A sure Preventive and Cure for CHOLERA, Morbus, Diarrhoes, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Pain in the Stomach,

ROUNS for the complaints for which it is designed.

STODDARD & BURTON, Proprieties, Troy, N. X.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers in in Medicines.

Traveling Agents.

Traveling Agents.

DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP!

THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY. THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY.

Also, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bowels, Slok or Sour Stomach, Painter's Colic, &c., and is warranted to curse or so pay. Is purely vegetable, without a particle of oplate or narcotic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure in its effects, warms and strengthens the system, acts like a charm, affording almost immediate relief, and a taste of the article will satisfy the most increduleus of these facts.

Sold by all dealers in medicine. Prepared only by EDWARD SUTTON, Providence, R. I. GEO: C. GOODWIN & Co., of Boston, General Agent.

REEDOM NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have son ALBERT BOOKER, the remaind

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only ect of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold y all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81 an clay street, New York.

ITCH : ITCH : ITCH : Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! WILL OURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

le Olls in combination with Glycerine, and especially dese is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale

If you wish to buy an excellent, nourcasted PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON very cheap, by wish to hire or exchange one, or ake one upon trial for church, hall or parior use, just send for errors, descriptive lists, recommendations, &c., to 244f.

R. M. MANSUE, Mount Vernon, Me.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING PLY-KILLER. Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps to house clear all summer. Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only. 1m29

tranged Married goods

In Bangor, July 19th, by Rev. A. R. P. Small, Major Whiting Clark to Lastis L. Bradbury, both of B. In Sherman, July 14th, by Morgan L. Gerry, Esq., Zephanial loke to Mrs. Clarina Cress, all of E.

In Bangor, July 7th, Peter Walsh, aged 32 years. \$1500 A YEAR TO AGENTS. BUSINESS PERMANENT AND HONEST.

Male and Female to every town, to canvass for the "Picterful Book of Anacolotes and Inscients of the Rebellion." The best selling book of the day. Agents are making large wares. Forms every likewal Englasive territory given. The experimentary all on or address Box No. 386, or E. M. GARDNER,

Advertisements.

IBERAL INDUCEMENTS

Offered to a good Druggist or Groov in the County Town of each musty throughout the United States, to whom will be given the clusive control of the sale in his County for 15 years for Fruit Preserving Solution,

Fruits, Vegetable, Jellies, Wines, &c., One Bottle will Preserve 123 Pounds of Fruit, or 48 Gallons of Wine of Cuter. Price \$1.
CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

OHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

This is no new and uncertain experiment, but has been in practical use for the past eight years, yet has been, for the most part, kept from the public for the parpose of ascertaining the result of a series of experiment, all of which have proved the validity of all that is now confidently chimsed for it.

Fruits preserved by this Solution are as good as the best "can't need" traits, while the use of the Solution avoids the trouble of sealing, costly jars or cans, keeping from the air and light, frequent examinations, and the many other troubles and annoyances well known to every housewife.

Fresh mative fruits the year found have become almost a household necessity, both on account of their healthfulness and as a light the appears of every family, rich or poor, in the land, as all kinds of fruits may be preserved during pleasure at less than ome-half the appears of any other method.

The Solution is perfectly free from objection on the score of health. Professor Bache, under date "U. S. Naval Laboratory, New York, Sept. Is, 1864," says... "By direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, I have examined your preserving solution, and meats and feuits preserved by it. I have a high opinion of its value, and believe it can be used in the preserving fruit, so as to prevent change of color and subsequent fermentation, and have made some observations in connection with his process. An allysis proves that nothing is added to the fruit which is objectionable in articles of food or decidedly foreign in origin. My triais to induce fermentation in the prepared fruit failed, and I am confident that fruit prepared as he directs will long resist fermentity change of color and subsequent fermentation, and have made some observer, and says... "Mr. L. H. Sysas...—Dear Sir ...—During the past season I have made numerous and severe texts of your Fruit, Freserving Solution, and have apples, pears, peaches, pums, quinces, and see the contraction of the change of the proper server of

Other Certificates from distinguished Chemists, confirming the above, may be seen at the office of LEWIS P. WORRALL, the General Agent, No. 91 Hudson Street, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed. Try For sale by all Druggists and Store-keepers everywhere. A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. Situated in NEW CASTLE, on the west side of sheepscot river. The field is all in one enclosure and contains about fifty acree, well laid down and in good condition, requiring only about thirty rods of lence to fence the whole field, all of which, except swales, is now being mowed by a mowing machine. There is belonging to the farm twenty-five acres of Marsh land which is as valuable, acre for acre, as upland, and affords a large amount of manure for the farm. There is a good, substantial two story house, and in excellent order; two good wells of water, one for house and one for barnyard; two barns, woodhouse, piegewy, carriage house, a good, young orchard. There is a small justure sear the house and three other pastures is a never falling supply of water. The farm lies on a salt water river, and convenient for transportation to and from the same. It is one of the most healthy locations in the State; within one-eighth of a mile of stores, post-office, saw and grist mills, church and school houses, and has all about it to make it a desirable home; the last occupant resided on the place twenty-five years. No rum nor paupers in the village.

Price \$3,000, one-half down, the balance as convenient.

3wab

A GREAT BARGAIN.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
Farm for Sale--100 Acres, Farm for Sale--100 Acres, 50 under excellent cultivation, and 50 pasturage and heavily wooded with large amount of ash timber fit for market; two acres of old and four of young orchard, grafted; 30 pear trees and as many plum and oherry trees of the best varieties and handsomest growth. Cottage house with two La-running water in each; six wells; out 45 tons of English hay this year; two acres meadow and muck; large harn and two story stable, with cellars under both, and water, and other farm buildings.

Terms \$3,500 cash.

Also 50 acres adjoining—70 tillage, rest heavily wooded and timbered with ash, and 11 acres of orchard; no buildings. Terms \$1,200 cash.

\$1,200 cash.
The above lots are one mile from Readfield Corner and rour miles from Winthrop; convenient to markets, schools, churches, sessinary and college, with as fine landscape seenery as can be found, will be sold separately or together. Apply to MRS. ABIGAIL HUNT,
Administratrix of Francis Hunt, Jr. 3344 CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by at \$1,200

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

AN AFFECTING PICTURE. Artists of Washington, who were familiar with all the ci stances attending that sad epoch in the history of the wicko bellion. It has 24 full length portraits of all the persons the present at the heart-rendering scene, attending the last me of that great and good man, and whose feelings are depit their sad countenances as they stood around his dying. The accuracy of the scene is attested to by all those presen-their compliments tendered to the artist for his seal in given their compliments tendered to the artist for his seal in given

Mr. G. W. LANCASTER is the Agent for Kennebec and adjacent Counties, and Mr. J. H. THWING, for the State. 3w33 DURAND'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY. PERFECT STRAWBERRY,

Notice is hereby given that I have this day relinquished to my son ALBERT BOOKER, the remainder of his minority, with authority to transact business for himself, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting nor claim any of his earnings after this date. Winess: GRORGE A. W. BOOKER. Somerville, July 9, 1866.

The best Skirt Elevator is now offered to the ladies by Mrs. M. A. OHANDLER, 53 Green Street, Portland. This invention was patented May, 1866, by Mrs. PENNELL of Portland. Portland, July 20, 1866.

MAKES FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES, It combines all the good qualities of other first class machines, and possesses many advantages overy any and all of them.

It is the only machine capable of making MORE THAN ONE KIND OF STITCH.

Call and examine the machine at the store of the subscriber or at his house on Winthrop Street.

THOMAS C. NOBLE, Agent for Augusta and vicinity,
Water Street, Augusta.

DORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

3m32 J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

JOSHUA CUSHMAN May be found at present in Bridge's Block, Water Street, OVER WHEELER & HOBSON'S, Where he is prepared to manufacture every description of

WANTED, AGENTS

In all parts of the State of Maine to sall a "Bird's Eye View" of Portland. Photographed from the Observatory, Munjoy Hill, two days after the great fire of July 4th, by BLACK & CASE, to be published B. B. BUSSELL & CO., BOSTON.
For terms and territory in Maine, address
SWS2* JOHN HANKERSON, 29 Danforth St. Porth

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, TRAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SPICES. Also, Foreign and Domestic FRUITS. TWO DOORS SOUTH KENNEBEC BRIDGE. 52sf CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

L. THOMPSON, M. D., CORNER OF GREEN.

Office Hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and 2 to 3 PM Weeks' Hall, State Street,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, Augusta, Oct. 24, 1865.

CRAWRFOD'S Stump & Bock Extractor & Elevator.



Former proprietor of the

AUGUSTA MARKET, akes this method of informing his friends and the public tha MONDAY NEXT, JULY 16.

a choice stock of new and fresh ROVISIONS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. in their season; To which he invites the attention of all who may favor him with

AGENTS WANTED. COBBIN'S DOMESTIC BIBLE ILLUSTRATED.

COBBIN'S DOMESTIC BIBLE ILLUSTRATED.

Published by Case, Lockwiced & Company, Hartford, Conn.
and sold exclusively by Agents.

Is decidedly the cheapest, most reliable, and saleable work yet
published. L contains 700 superior wood engravings, three finely
executed steel maps, many thousand ma ginal references, numerous improved readings, a corrected Chrenological Order, the Poetical Books in medrical form, Quastions at the end of each chapter
for family examination, Dates affixed to the chapter for moraing
and evening reading, to which the publishers have recently added
in connection with the Family Record, a Family Photograph Department containing openings for sixteen ordinary sized eard pictures. Also an extended Compelance.

To Ministers of the Gospel who wish to circulate this work in
their Congregations or immediate vicinities, and to other good and
reliable Agents, who wish to canvase for it, liberal inducements
will be efforced. For information relating to terms and territory,
Address.

O. M. MITUHELL, Augusta,
Sw31 General Agent or the State of Maine.

MONEY TO BE SAVED!

This preparation I warrant, if used according to restore grey hair is its original color, prevent and remove dandruff from the head, stop the hair from falling off and prevent it from turning gray.

Address CHAS. R. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Augusta, Me. A FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GRANITE BLOCK,
Where he can show a better selection of Clashs than can be
und elsewhere in this city, which, will be made into garments in
ne most fashionable manner, or sold by yard at Reasonable Prices.

Boy's Clothing.
Remember the place, Room No. 3, over Express Office, New Frantic Block.

Augusta, June 18th, 1866.

28 J. T. PATTERSON, BOOKS, STATIONERY. Toys, Fancy, and Tollet Goods,

Toys, Fanoy, and Tollet Goods,
of all kinds. Also constantly on hand

PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, FLUTES,
FIPES, BANJOS, TAMBOURINES, DRUMS, &c.
together with a large assortment of Music Books, Sheet Music,
Folios, Instrument Strings, Tailpiecos, Bridges, Pins, &c.

Perrones wishing to children any article, usually found at 8 within one and a half miles from a saw mill, grist mill and shingle

he skirts.

Travelling Bags, Trunks, Carriage Tops, and fine Harness, re made to look as good as new.

B. F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors, Man and Dressings of all kinds for leather. Office, 1141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. ROCERIES AT LOW PRICES.

B. F. MORSE & CO., FAMILY GROCERIES, Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, and CASH ONLY. All hinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE

E. D. NORCROSS, Furnaces, Stoves, Registers, &c., GAS FIXTURES, MARBLE MANTLES,

Vood Furnaces, Tin, Sheet Iron and Cop-per Ware.

GAS AND STEAM PIPING, TIN BOOFING, &c.

Secause Huntington gives them a perfect Why do they wear such good Clothes? ecause Huntington keeps that kind for Why do they have so many of them? ecause Huntington sells them so

Huntington is selling Goods from 25 to 30 cent. less than War Prices.

8. W. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Corner of Water and Bridge Sts., August NOTICE.

MESSRS. SAM'L PAGE & SON'S (Or Boston,) ROOFING COMPOSITION TARRED SHEATHING FELT,

A Reliable Article POND & SMITH, Hardware Dealers, 16 AUGUSTA, MAIN

EBEN FULLER DRUG STORE One Door South of the Railroad Bridge. EAST SIDE OF WATER STREET, With a new stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Fancy Goods, &c.
Where he will be pleased to wait on all customers until a new stor
shall be erected on his old stand.
Augusts, Oct. 24, 1865.
46tf

YONY & FARRAR, BEEF, PORK, LAMB, MUTTON, POULTRY, TRIPE, SAUSAGES, SALT PROVISIONS, &c., of the best qua Also—always on hand, a variety of Fruit and Vogetables. ad highest prices paid for Bood, Round Hog, Poultry, &c. Water Street, Fost of Oak Street. Augusta, July 18, 1806.

shop near the Junction of Grove and Swan Ste

6w82*

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired. Augusta, Sept. 25, 1865. CTS AND RESOLVES

SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIES!! FATHERS AND MOTHERS !

BROTHERS AND SISTERS! WIDOWS AND ORPHANS! I Invite Your Attention! Under recent Acts of Congress, I can collect as follows

For Dependent Fathers and Orphan Broths Also for all widows an increase of Pension pe Also under the bill for porces painteness

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES, There will be \$100, \$200, and \$300, respectively for all Soldiers and Salliers, according to the time served, and applying so these who did not receive the large United States Boundy. Claimants can apply by letter or in person. All letters of enquiry must contain a fee of 50 cents. To any one sending a statement of their case, we can tell thus what they can obtain.

U. S. Military and Naval Claim Agent. GARDINER, MAINE. No charge in any case if not successful in the collection.

WINTHROP, BEAINE.

In consection with the above House, a STRAM with Barges, fall and Row-beats will be in readir

In onsection with the above House, a STEAMBOAT with Barges, and and Row-boats will be in readiases to convey fishing parises, securisons and parties of pleasure to and from the Island House and fishing grounds on Chowders and other refreshments will be served on the Island.

Winthrop, Maine, June 28th.
N. 15. Babbath School pic-nics will be accompactated at low raises.

THE SEASIDE HOTEL. LOCATED ON HARPSWELL NECK.

Is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders. The house contains accommodations for one hundred and fifty persons, and the proprietor will spare no pains to make the guests feel at home. As it is reported that board could not be obtained lies than three dollars per day, would say that rooms can be had at as low a prior as any Hotel rat liarpswell. Parties would do well to examine this house before locating. The delightful location with broad verandas on all sides and good airy rooms, make this a desirable place for SULM MEEL RESOLUTE.

BUM.RLEIA LANGUAGE, Flahing, and other amuseuses unsurpassed by those of any Hotel in Maine.

Applications for rooms should be made as early as possible.

Harpeweil, June 11, 1866.

The subscriber offers for sale his FARM SITU-ATED IN BIDDEFORD, † mile from the Mills, con-On receipt of 25 cents I will send by mail to any address, a valable receipt for a series of sand, all under a good state of cultivation. There is a large Orchard, very thrifty and in bearing, containing 300 trees, select varieties of Apples, Pears, Oherries, with Currants, Grapes, &c. The bauldings are nearly new and in good reces, and well supplied with excellent water from never is aline English, and can be purchased at any Drug or Medicine for for quarter the usual price of most advertised preparations of the kind.

For 25 cents and three-cent stamps, I will send by mail, though the receipt the materials are given in given and containing accesses to town, the above offers a good opportunity. Call and the receipt the materials are given in the kind.

For further parients a form and or sale within casy access to town, the above offers a good opportunity. Call without the receipt the materials are given in the properties of apples.

For further parients a finite from the Mills, containing 20 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. There is a large Orchard, very thrifty and in bearing, containing 200 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. There is a large Orchard, very thrifty and in bearing, containing 200 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. There is a large Orchard, very thrifty and in bearing, containing 200 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. There is a large Orchard, very thrifty and in bearing, containing 200 acres of land, all under a good state of land, all under a goo

> DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.
>
> The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the central part of the town of Manchester, Me., and located very pleasantly on the shore of Cobbessee Lake, on the best road from Augusta to Portland—five miles from Augusta and four from Hallowell. The buildings are very commodious in every respect, and comist of a two-story house, genteelly floished and painted, outside and in, with marble mantle piaces. Among the apartments are pariors, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, whit closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk room in the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk commented when the sleeping apartments are pariors, six sleeping apartments, and the cellar, six sleeping apartments, with closets, a milk commented with closets, and commented with closets, and cellar sleeping apartments are particular, with closets, and cellar sleeping apartments are particular, with closets, a milk closet, closets, and commented and six closets, and commented and DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

call and examine for themselves.

ZENAS HATHORN. Solon, July 8, 1866.

FOR SALE,

The COTTAGE HOUSE on Court Street, belonging to the estate of the late JOHN PINKHAM, RE-OPENED. The Subscriber has re-opened a shop at 105 Water Street, Augusta, Maine,

And is now ready to supply his old customers and all others who may give him a call, with Harnesses, Trunks, Vallses, Blankets, Whips, and all other articles ususily found in a FIRST CLASS HARNESS SHOP.

6m9 ORREN PARKER.

THOMAS C. NOBLE, Has now opened and for sale a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing

at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine the stock. Augusta, April 2, 1866. GOULD & BUCKLEY Stoves, Furnaces, Registers, Etc.

TIN ROOFING, &c.
Also, exclusive Agent in Augusta for CHILSON COOK STOVE. SOUTH OF RAILROAD BRIDGE, AUGUSTA. 6m22 One Door North of Railroad Bridge, Water St., Augusta. 6m20 NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, Henry A. Dinsmore of China. County of Kennebec, on the 27th day of April, 1863, conveyed to me, by mortgage deed, two certain pieces of land in said China, bounded and described as in said mortgage deed, which is recorded in Kennebec Registry, Book 260, page 97. Whereas, the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, now, therefore, I horeby claim to forcelose the same, for condition broken, and I give this notice thereof according to the statute in such case made and provided.

OHAS. E. HAYWARD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Notice is hereby given that the subscriber will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1866, at 2 e'clock P. M., at his office in Augusta, Mc., all the interest of Henry F. Hill, late of Augusta, deceased, in the south half of lot No. 2, situated in Presque Isle, Arootock Counsy, Maine.

'GRANVILLE P. OOCHRANE, Administrator.

Augusta, July 9, 1896.

From the enclosure of the subscriber on Monday night, July 2d, a horse five years old, color stone grey, white star in forchead, white on nigh hind foot, weighs about ten hundred. The finder will be suitably rewarded by restoring him to the owner.

ABNER D. CHADWICK.
South China, July 7, 1866.

FOR SALE. YEARLING BULLS, sired by the celebrate
Durham Bull DaMON 3d.

Brigadier Island, July 2, 1866. Brigadier Island, July 2, 1866.

N. B. Brigadier Island is connected with the main land by thard gravelly bar, and may be crossed at half tide.

6w31 WM. H. CLIFFORD,

Solicitor of Patents,

PORTLAND, ME.

Drawings and Models furnished if required. Portland, July 2. 1806. COLLECTING AGENCY, LEWIS SELBING, No. 39 Court St., August

WANTED, To purchase a TWO or THREE year old MARE or HORSE COLT, sired by the Drew Horse "DON A fair price and cash will be paid. Address 4v21

H. TAYLOB, Waterville, Me. TOBACCO.

WEET OPOPONAX,

Augusta, July 2, 1886. SCHOOL BOOKS. PORTLAND& NEW YORK Steamship Company SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Scambairs Dirige. Captain H. Sura-wood, and Francesain. Cestain W. W. Surawood, will, until further action, run as follows:

Leave Roomis Whart, Portined, every WEDNEDAY, and BATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and Pier 38 hast River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 colock P. M.

These venuels are fitted up with fine accommondations for passemers, making this the most speedy, and and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passads with Bitate Room, \$6.00. Cabin passage, \$8.00. Meals extra. Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Masspert and St. John. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as sarly as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apoly to EMERY & FOX. Brown's Winset, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West street, New York. Portland, Dec. 21, 1865.

KENNEBEC STEAMBOAT FOUR TRUE PER WEST.

The new and aplendid see-going steamer STAR OF THE EAST, CAPT. JASON COLETS, will leave every MONDAY and THURE-DAY, for Boston, as follows: Augusts, at 125 owners; Hallowell, 4 14; Gardiner, 87 5; Richmond at 4, and Buth at 8. Also the well known superior sea-coing Steamer BASTERN QUEEN, CAPT. SAKUEL BLAKCHARD, will leave Hallowell at 14, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, said Bath at 6 P. M., every TUES-DAY and FRIDAY for Bostom.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. Hellan, leaves Augusta every Monday, Tuesday. Thursday and Friday at 126 o'clock, and connects at Hallowell and Gardiner with the Queen and Star of the East. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

FARE from Augusta, Rallowell and Gardiner, \$1.50; Richmond \$1.25; Bath, \$1.

11.25; Bath, \$1. Angfellow & Sanborn, Augusta; H. Fuller & Son, Hallowell; W. W. Bradstrest, Gardiner; J. T. Rebinson, Rich-nond; John E. Brown, Bath. PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R.

Summer Arrangement, 1866.
COMMENCING APRIL 30, 1866.
Augusta for Portland and Boston, a Waterville, 1 COMMENCING APRIL 30, 1866.

Passenger train leaves Augusta for Portland and Boston, at 11.00 A. M., and Mondays only at 5.30 A. M.; for Waterville, Bangor, and Skowhegan at 4.16 P. M. Prelight trains leave Augusta for Fortland and Boston, 5.00 A. M., for Waterville and Skowhegan, 1.00 P. M. Trains issue Portland at 1.00 P. M. for all stations on this line, and for the Andlescoggis M. B. Portland & Bath 5.46 P. M., (mixed train.) Through freight issues Portland for Skowhegan, 7.00 A. M., and Skowhegan for Portland, 4.30 A. M. 28.

W. HATCH, Train Manager.

WESTERN TICKET AGENCY AT AUGUSTA, ME. J. W. CLAPP, Auguste, is Agent for the cale of Through Telefes to all the principal Cities and Towns in the West, and the Canadas, via the below mentioned routies, vis...
Great Western Railway, passing no v the Ningara Falls, Grand Tensh, through the Canadas; Lake Shore and fire Route. Through. Tieleste dus and back to the Gil Regions (Bothers Route.), 1988. Ballway, \$22.50.
Railway, \$2.50.
Railway, \$2.50.

GEWERAL GRANT. This horse is eight years old, his color is a rich dapple chesiout, weight strong 1100 pounds, stants 161 bands high, and is of the celebrated Drew Stock. He is a very fast

TRRM#:-\$20, \$12, \$10. YOUNG MORGAN. Is a dark bay horse, with very full main and, weighs 1050 lbs.

Manual Can show a 2.45 step.

Tanns:—\$15, \$10, \$8.

I have also a McCLELLAN COLT, three years of age, stred by the celebrated stallion "GEN. McCLELLAN," formerly e-wand by myself, who has made the fastest time—ever made by any stallion in the State.

The superiority of the Drew Stock of horses, both for speed and size, is soknowledged by all any way acquainted with the different breeds of horses now before the public. Their reputation is made, and rests upon the merits of the stock.

The above horses will stand until further notice, at my stable in AUGUSTA, one mile East of Kennebec Bridge.

Augusta, May 21, 1866. Augusta, May 21, 1866. WILL BE FOUND AT THE STARLE OF T. S.
LANG, NORTH VARSALBORO, MB., THE COMING

LANG, NORTH VASSALBORO, MR., THE COMING SEL SON.

TERMS OF SERVICE:—One hundred dollars to warrant, seventy-five for season service. Onsh required for all season service, and a conditional note, with socurity if required, for warrants.

Maros will be kept to grass for SI per week, and to hay for \$5 per week; Grain Extra. No risk taken of escape or socident. Season to commence May 1st, and August 1st.

THOS. S. LANG. The above named Stallion will stand for the use of Marce at the Stable of the subscriber, in Bucksport, during the present scason, vis.: from the the first of May to the fifteenth of August. This Heree is of a rich steel gray color, aix years old next June, weighs 1100 pounds; from a Messenger Blood Marc, sired by the well known walking and tretting Stallion Dirigo. This Horse is a very fast walker and trotter, and has taken the first premiums at the Hancock Fairs for the pass two years, and took the first premium for his class and age at the Bangor Horse Fair. The owner will challenge any Stallion in the State, of his age, for speed, strength and discipline.

TERMS:—Single Service, \$12; Season, \$20; to Warrant, \$25. Cash or satisfactory cote at time of service.

Bucksport, April 13, 1866. This herse will be four years old this spring; weighs 1080 pounds, stands 15½ hands high, and is of a glossy black color, of graceful form and action, and for durability and speed, cannot be surpassed by any of his age, in the State. He is a grandson of the famed Vermont Black Hawis, through Telegraph, formerly owned by T. S. Lang. His lam, Betay Baker, a mare of sine points and good step, was sired by an imported horse. He will stand the coming season for the use of a finited number of good mares, at the stuble of the subscribers in Nesth Fairfield.

Tente—\$35 to warrand; \$15 by the season.

North Fairfield, 3d mo. 20th, 1866.

SHERMAN BLACK HAWK.

TUESDAYS and FED AYS at Sidney Centre.

225, \$15, \$10.

SILAS W. BERRY, Proprieter.

226, \$16, \$10. HILLMAN SMITH, REAL ESTATE AGENT, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

> FARMS OF ALL SIZES FOR SALE. Any information desired regarding price per acre, production of he soil, &c., will be given by addressing HILLMAN SMITH, 1y22 Potter's Landing, Caroline Co., Md. M. C. MILLIKEN, TEACHER OF MUSIC.
>
> Residence at Ars. Holmes, Court St., Orders left at Barker & Wells' Music Store, No. 7 Bridge's Block. Refers to J. J. Eveleth, J. S. Sayward, Edward Fenne, Jos. A Homan, Edward Stanwood, Chas. Millikes, J. H. Cochran, Heqs. of this city.

POTTER'S LANDING, MARYLAND,

GAS AND STEAM PIPING. Augusta, May 7, 1868. PLOWS! PLOWS!

reat variety Plow Castings, Cultivator Teeth, &c.
For sale at HALLOWELL IRON FOUNDRY.

19tf GEORGE FULLER, Propriet SAMUEL W. LANE, and a loss published ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Army and Navy Claim Agent Office in New Granite Block, Market Square 1938

10 to 12 A. M. JAS. B. BELL, M. D. Angusta, Jan. 1, 1800.

OFFICE HOURS,

Opposite the Cushnoc House. 20 H. GILBRETH, FIRE, ACCIDENT AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, KENDALL'S MILLS. Office at his HARDWARE STORE. MEDICINES AND PANCY GOODS. A large lot of Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumes, Hair Oils, that I wast prices for cash. For sale by OHAS. E. PARTRIDGE, 28 Corner Water Street and Markes Square, Augusta.

CABBATH HYMN BOOK, od SABBATH HYMN and TUNE BOOKS. A large assortion coale by EDWARD FENNO. WANTED.

Second-hard Pianes and Melodeons wanted, for which a rice will be paid by J. T. PATTERSOF Augusts, June 26, 1866. Woolt Woolt THE HIGHEST Cash Price will be past for Weel by J. C. MORSE, at Turner's Corner, Whitef Whatefield, June 12, 1866

URE CURE FOR DIARRHUA. A large assortment of Brushes and Mats on hand, and for w by

RIGHT & DEERING, Augusta M

L'OR THE DAIRY.

For the Cure of Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspi

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the sent of discuss than it generally supposed. The function is designed to perform, and of the body, but the proposed is designed to perform, and of the body, but the proposed is designed to perform, and the present of the body, but the proposed is designed to perform, and the present of the body, but the proposed is a special properties as a power of the body, but the proposed is a special properties as a power of the body, but the proposed is a special properties as a power of the body to the proposed of another properties approved by all emission darrangement of the properties approved by all emission derivations of the design with the discusses, and the properties approved by all emission demands the properties approved by all emission demands and properties approved by all emissions, for both are perfectly hardwards and properties approved by all emissions and the properties approved by all emissions, for both are perfectly hardwards and the properties approved by all emissions and approved by all the properties approved by all emissions and approved by ala Communion and Table Wine.

professional school for the Mechanical, Civil or Mining Engi-Practical Chemist, Builder and Architect; also provides a all education founded upon the Sciences, Modern Languages at a contract of the Philosophy. Requisites for admission: diments of French. Examinations for admission, June 4th, ept. 29th, Special students admitted to partial courses with word?

Goldans.

Ond was been been been and any one of the hundred and any one on the account Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer a newspaper printed in August, that all persons interested and attend at a Court of Problet then to be holden at Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

R. K. BAKER, Judge.

Sugusta, on the second Monday of July, 1806.

SUGAN A. P. LINER, Guardin of Melissa E. Palmer and SUGAN A. P. LINER, Guardin of Melissa E. Palmer and citioned for licesse to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said wards, he proceeds to be placed on intercul, viz. All the interest of said Wards in a piece of land with being the same conveyed to William H. Palmer by William Pulbering the same conveyed to William H. Palmer by William Pulbering the same conveyed to William H. Palmer by William Pulbering the same conveyed to William H. Palmer by William Pulbering the same conveyed to William H. Palmer by William Pulbering the same conveyed to William H. Palmer by William Pulbering to the species of the same to the same conveyed to the same to a control of Probase then to be holden at Augusta, and attend at a Court of Probase then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be a Canter of Probase then to be holden at Augusta, and granted.

ENNEREC COUNTY with Probase to Section 19 probase

Attent: 3. Bearon, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Hannah Later of Beigrade, in the County of Kennebec, decoaced, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired in exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to each estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 8, 1866.

32°

THOM *8 ELDRED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM B. PRATT, late of Albien, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has urder-taken that man by giving beed as the law discots: All persons, therefore, having demands against the restate of old deceased are desired, having demands against the restate of old deceased are desired as a conflictable of the confl

NOTICE is hereby given, thus the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH FELLOWS, late of Winthrep, in the County of Kennebes, deceased, interesting, and has undertaken that trust by gings bond as the law directs; All person, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for certiferact; and all indebted to said entered to exhibit the same for certiferact; and all indebted to said entered to exhibit the same for certiferact; and all indebted to said entered to said the said to make immediate payment to July 3, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appeloide Executor of the last will and testament of we abstract the last will and testament of in the County of Kennecute, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having domains against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for evidence in and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate parameter to July 8, 1866.

32°

JAMES G BLOSSOM.

THE MAINE FARMER.

Office West End Kennebec Bridge, Auguste

N. T. TRUE JOS. A. HOMAN. E. B. BOARDMAN. \$2.00 per Amum in Advance. not paid within 8 months, \$2.50 will be charged.

If not paid spilling 3 months, \$2.50 will be charged. Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 16 cents additional, to defray the postage to the lines.

Tor one square of 12 lines, \$2.00 for three insertions, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Motions ten constaper line for each discretion; Notices basered in reading unstar one dollar and fifty cents per inch. All aramient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

The All fetters on business or uncerted with the Office should be addressed to the Publishers, H.(A.M. & BADGER, Augusta, Meading addressed to the Publishers, H.(A.M. & BADGER, Augusta, Meading and the publishers, H.(A.M.) & BADGER, Augusta, Meading and the publishers and the publi

awake.

It was two bells, I think they call it, for they don't count time as we do ashore, when all at once I could hear as there was a great bustle up on deck, where all through the watches of the night everything's mostly very quiet. Then there came a good deal of tramping about and running to and from; so I gets out of my birth, slips on one or two things, and goes cautiously up the ladder and gets my head above the hatchway, and then in a moment I saw what was up, and gave me such a shock that I nearly let go my hold and fell back into the steerage. There was a thick cloud of smoke issuing out from between the hatches, right in the centre of the ship; and almost before I could thoroughly realize it all, or make myself believe as it was true, a woman ran shricking along the deck in her night-dress, and calling out those fearful words to board ship.—

"Fire! fire!" fire!" in wishin a few yards of the half-extinct mast, which had parrowly missed falling upon the little haven of the hard-extinory missed falling upon the leaf that out.

It is within a few parts of the captain the saw the first to bard the hard-extinory missed falling upon the leaf to the hard-extinory missed falling upon the leaf to the hard-extinory missed falling upon the leaf to the hard-extinory missed falling and the fall and the hard-extinory missed falling upon the leaf to the hard-extinory missed falling and the fall and the har as it was true, a woman ran shricking along the deck in her night-dress, and calling out those fearful words on board ship.—

"Fire! fire! fire!"

Hundreds of miles from land, standing on a few nailed-together pieces of wood, and them burning beneath your feet.

I could n't help it: all my better feelings of being ill used came back, and I says to myself.—

"Your usual luck, mate; wouldn't be you if you were n't unfortunate. But never mind; you have your choice, fire and water." And then I thought of the danger, and I ketches myself such a thump in the chest, and rolls up my sleeves, and goes up to the captain as was busy giving his orders.

"What shall I do?" I says.

"Pump!" he shouts; "and fetch a dozen more up." Lord bless you! I had 'em up in no time from amongst the crying women; and I found time, too, to get the women and children up on deck in the poop, which was farthest from the hatches, where the smoke kept pouring out, besides which the wind took it away from them.

rectly after there was a regular ringing cheer, the engine and pumps went "clang-clang," and the water was teemed into the burning hold from bucket and so gine-nessle.

How the water hissed and sputterred! while volumes of smoke and steam rushed up where it had been all flame but a moment before, and as we saw his we cheered; but we'd nothing to cheer for; it was only the fire gathering strength; and then, as though laughing at the water we poured in, it came dashing, and crawling, and running up, licking the edges of the hatchway, and setting on fire the tarpaulina at the sides, and then it began to shoot and leap up as if to catch at the cordage and sails.

"Pour it in, my lads," shouted the captain. "Pour it in, my lads," shouted the captain. "Don't be afraid; we sha'n't run short of water, like they do at your Loudon fires."

"No," says a chap on my side: "and there ain't no running away into the next street."

Then I saw the captain run to the man at the wheel, and he changed the course of the ahip, so that all the smoke and flame went over the side; and then at it we went, sending in the water at a tremendous rate, but to all appearance it did no good,—not a bit.

"Now, my lads," says the captain, "with a will," and then we cheered again; and that noble fellow at a large the stood with the engine-nessle in his hand, leaning right own the flame and there he stood battling with them, and here he stood battling with them, and here he stood battling with them, and he brive fellow—and it was hot, too. You see I stood class saide him, so that I could established he water as they were passed to a far as I could every time; and the captain applash as a far as I could every time; and the captain applash as a far as I could every time; and the captain speak of the said. It was like looking down into the mouth of a furnace; and, as far as I could every time; and the captain was less than a sum of by a few flames and speaks, while the look through its, and the captain want right through me, and in went the water.

Al set the steering wheel, and had run up towards the collection of t

become, and two men with bags o' hismit; and gos to the side, and I wished my job was done now 'em go.

I alone one of the men gives a yell, throws down to new itself being visible. Sometimes, subject of that absorbing interest, may have their attraction after him, did notor; and there I could see the beauty of the ornamentation of language, the cowardly beggars had pushed off.—for they

THE MAINE FARMER:

AGRICULT

The property of t

as if in devilish joy at the prospect of soon devouring us poor sinners.

It was a horrible sight, and though I didn't show it, yet I could feel my heart sink every time I was idle for a few moments, when I went at it again like a say-age. I didn't go down on my knees to pray; but—I then, and though I would gladly have been with the wife safe in the other boat, yet I couldn't feel as it was suited with a fellow's duty to leave such a man as that captain had showed himself all in the lurch; so I says to myself, "Be a man, to Phil"; and I did try to, any-how.

All at once the flames seemed to veer round, and began blowing towards us, while the position of the boats was changed; and I couldn't understand it, till I saw the captain run from helping to get the last boat —over the side; and when I found it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the run in towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up towards the round it was the round it wa

OF THE EDWARD LITTLE INSTITUTE.

OF THE EDWARD LITTLE INSTITUTE.

The Commercial College is in successful operation. It was organized the first day of September, and a large number of students have airendy availed themselves of its privilege. It is intended that the course of study shall be of the most thorough, comprehensive and practical study shall be of the most thorough, comprehensive and practical Hustiness Courses.

There are two divisions, the Theoretical Courses and the Practical Hustiness Courses.

Mo expense of Paint have been spared to procure rooms and farmiture well adapted to our purpose. The Theory Rooms, in Castral Hall, Lowiston, are well atranged for instruction, while the Actual Business Rooms in the Naw ausual Block, are not equalled by any others to New E giand. They are twelve in number, and have been finished to our order. The main hall is seventy-five hest in length and twenty-five in width. On either side and without partitions, next the Hall, are the rooms intended for the Bank, the Ollicon and the Counting Room.

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Oatalogues containing full particulars will be sent on application to the proprietor.

W. T. WEBSTER, Anbura, Maine.

Opposite Granite Block, Augusta, Have opened a shop for the purpose of accommodating the people of Augusta with good work in that, Scaam and Water Pipes; Aiso, Tiu aud Sheet from Work, Tiu Roofing, and all jobs in our line. They are ready to furnish all the most desirable das fixtures and patent Burners at Boston prices. They respectfully solicit orders for work, and they will do their best to please customers by promptness, faithfulness, and fair prices.

GAS FIXTURES AT BOSTON PRICES. Having made arrangement with G. H. CHOSS & CO., to sell my goods, parties wanting the above should look at their stock before purchasing.

Boston, May 1, 1866. THE PLACE TO BUY

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIN WARE, M. G. BROOKS,

Agent for the sale of the MODEL COOR STOVE, UNIVERSAL CLOTH WRINGER with Cog Wheel, BAILEY'S CLOTH WRINGER with Cog Wheel and Bench, DOTY'S CLOTH WASH-No. 8 Union Block, Water Street, AUGUSTA, ME. MERICAN PEAT COMPANY.

This Company, having the right to operate under five Machinery, and Territorial Rights to the same to manufacture fuel of the best description for steam ALBERT BETTELEY, Agent,

6ml4* 48! Kilby Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by the subscriber one THRESHING MACHINE, with a Separator and every thing complete and ready to run, and one of the best machines in the country. Also one Express Wagon, three seats and rack. One Double Horse Wagon, with very heavy irou axies. One set of second hand Double Harnesses, very good, one double horse wagon sled, new "ast winter. Any one wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned articles, will do well to dail on the subscriber and look at the articles, for they will be sold at a benyaln to the purchaser.

East Vassa boro', June 11, 1806.

East Vassa boro', June 11, 1806. For sale by the sub

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO THE CITIZENS OF AUGUSTA These wishing to purchase Harnesses, Bridles, Saddles, and Winter B antets, Whips, Ladies' and Gents' Ridles founds, Valses, &c., &c., Ladies' and Gents' Ridles founds. Valses, &c., &c., Ladies' and Gents' Traveling ill do we'l to call and examine the largest and best select over offered to the citizens of Augusta and vicinity, at

COLLER & HAMILTON'S, No. 101 Water Street, Augusta, Me. 27 TTENTION THE WHOLE. THE BEST PAMILY GROCEBIES

Constantly on hand and for sale, consisting of West Letta (Gooks, Butter, Cheese, Arge, Pointoes, Pork, Lard, Dry Fish, ac., low for cash: AEO, OORN AND RYE MRAL. Boarding-house keepers and private families, are invited to east and examine our goods. Cash paid for all kinds of Country Pro-duce, such as Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Pointoes, Pried Applies, &c. Opposite Augusta Dye House. PARER & WEEKS,

Attorneys at Law & U. S. Claim Agents whitehouse & Co. 5 new store, Water Street, Augusta. Bellymoes as to responsibility, experience
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Augusta, April 2, 1862.

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GLASS, CUTLERY MECHANICS TOOLS, OIL CLOTS CARPETINGS, BUILDING MATERIALS, LEATH-ER BELTING, WEYMOUTH NAILS, \$4. Which will be sold at the lowest Boston prices, Also Agents for FAIRBANKS SCALES. NSURANCE AGENCY.

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Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Strength is the giory of manhood and womanhood.

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PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

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RHEUMATIC AND SCIATIC LAMENESS, AND ALL LAMENESS, Dies of each of the above, \$1 per bottle.

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It is Delicately Perfumed, ely free from the disagreeable odor of Ber other resinous fluids. COUNTERFEITS. this preparation are extant, therefore he sure and take not ut that which has the antograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on U

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LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of solling the skin, scalp; or most elegant head-dress. Sold by all Drugglets.

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Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhaa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Bladder, and Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a

Bad State of the Blood, c accompanied by DESILILITY or a LOW STATE OF THE BYSTEM

Being from Alochol in any been, its energizing effects an not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, is fasing symmetry, vison, and new tree into all parts of the system and building up an iron Constitution. DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. From the Venerable Archdescon Scott, D. D. DUNEAU, Canada East, March 24, 1865

Are years attending."

"I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Myrup, that short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Myrup, that can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are assonished at the change. I am widely known, as can but recommend to others that which has done so much for m A Case of 20 Years Standing Cured! From Insiey Jewett, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyapepsia. I commenced taking the Feruyian Syrup, and found immediate best from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed unin-terrupted health ever since." to a friend as follows:

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new MAN of mer infused into my system new yage and easysty? I sam no longer tremulent and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last dive years."

In Eminent Diving of Beston, says : of have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for a past; it gives me new viscos, Buotamuy of Spinite, in "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'Fountairo of Health'.

Three hottles of Pennyian flyrap have rescued me from the fange of the fange of the fange of the fange of the fand."

SETH W. POWLE & SON, 18 Tremout &, Bosto J. P. DINSMORE, 36 I of Birsel, New York.

SCROFULA.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER, Is a Pure Sciution, mithout a softent! Containing a full gra-to each cause of water.

It has cured and will cure Scro'rele in all the manifold a Discro, Cancers, Syphilis, Sall Rhoum, and it has been with submishing success in cases of Electronism. Bysopess, susption, Funds Complaints, Heart, Liver, and Kitney Disc do., to. a., 2a., Circulars will be sent free to any one scaling their address. Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 for \$3. Prepared by Dr. H. ANDRES, Physician and Chemist. For sale by SETH W. FOWLE 4 SON, 18 Trement Street, But

DR. LAROOKAH'S

in offering to the public Ds. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL as a remedy for Liver and Billious Composition, we prevent the many statements of the public Ds. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS as a remedy for Liver and Billious Composition, we prevent to the most desired and success of the liver and Billious Composition, which is not the most desired from falling off, or turning gray: a composition and Billious Diseases of all kinds, throughout the most desired from falling of the season pervous brand off and alcohol; will not soil the most desirate fabric; and is indistributed from falling of the season personal is not within reach of a regular physicial of causes, the pations is not within reach of a regular would not in the items in the true character of Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not be not doubt. The testimony we lay use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous fally tosted, and stand or fail by the effect of the most incredulous fally tosted, and stand or fail by the effect. That they favorable, we call thousands to write as how have experienced. Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held term or recompanied (like most of the popular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day, as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day, as university of the propular remedies of the day, as university of the propular remedies of the day,) as university of the propular remedies of the day, as university of the propular remedies of the day, as university of the p

WM. P. ATKINSON, Secretary. Probate Motices.

Attest: J. Buxton, Register.

Attest: J. Buxton, Register.

AENNEBEC COUNTY *** In Probate Court of Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1866.

JUHN MAY, Administrator on the letate of Joseph Fellows, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for payment of debts, &c., vin.; a boost two cores of land lying south of and adjoining land of Nathan Kimball in Winthrop: Orders and dioling land of Nathan Kimball in Winthrop: prior to the second Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interest may alteed at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and constant of the second Mayer of said petition should not be Augusta, and Stranted.

ENNEREC COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of "I RAFEH BRUWN, late of Beadfield, in the County of Kenneboc, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for extitement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to duly 9, 1866.

32* CORNELIUS ADLE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duy appeciated Executor of the last will and testament of JOH's MORRILLs, has of winthrop, in the County of Kennebes, deceased, testate, and has under taken that tross by giving bond as the law directic. All persons, themselves, having demands against the state of said deceased are decired to exhibit the same for extilement; and indebted to said state are requested to make immediate payment to June 21, 7800.

September 20. September 20

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BOMAN & BADGER.

II.

That was a fearful moment, that was, and we held our breath with terror; and I—I could not help it.

I covered my face with my hands and dared not look ill I heard a loud cheer, and saw the boat safely floating within a few yards of the half-extinct mast, which had narrowly missed falling upon the little haven of And now they were going to get the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance of the last boat out, and then the captain was the first to break it is.

kept pouring out, besides which the wind took it away from them.

There was plenty of shricking and screaming at a first; but they had got the right man in the right place when they chose that captain, for he runs to the poop, where all the shivering things was a standing, and with a few words he quiets them. Then he runs to the men as was scuffling about, here, there, and everywhere, and gets them all together; and then at last he gets a line of fellows with buckets, a lof more at the gets a line of fellows with buckets, a lof more at the pumps, and some more at the little engine as was there; and then when all was ready; and every man standing still at his post he goes with some more to the hatches and drags up a couple, when up rose a regular pillar of fire and smoke, with a maky, quiet movement, and in a moment every face was lit up, and there was quite a glare spreading out to be Sails, cordage, masts, everything seemed turned into gold. For a moment I could n't help forgetting the danger, and thinking what a beautiful sight it was; when directly after there was a regular ringing cheer, the engine and pumpe went "claug-clang," and the water was teemed into the burning hold from bucket and so gine-nossle.

How the water hiesed and soutterred while val